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## RENOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

"Whatever may happen in November, a great victory for the Republican party and the people of the United States has already been won."

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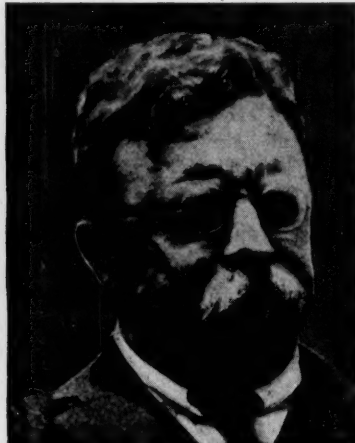
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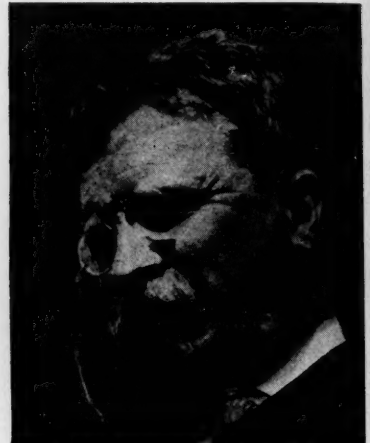
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"THIS HAS NOW BECOME A CONTEST WHICH CAN NOT BE SETTLED MERELY ALONG THE OLD PARTY LINES—

## THE RIVAL REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

THE OPERATION at Chicago appears to have been an entire success—but will the patient survive?" jeers a Democratic paper as it records the renomination of William Howard Taft by the Republican convention and the naming of Theodore Roosevelt by a rump convention on the same evening. As a result of the "impassioned madness" of the Roosevelt following on the one hand and the "cold-blooded madness" of the Taft forces on the other, laments the *New York Press* (Ind. Rep.), there has been riven between the two factions of the Republican party "a chasm impossible to bridge." "Neither may cross to the other," adds this paper, which led the unavailing demand for a compromise candidate, "but both can plunge into the yawning depths between them." Curiously at variance with this view is the report of *The Press's* Chicago correspondent that the President's friends make light of the bolt and say that the Republican party will be united against the enemy long before the election in November. The new party "hasn't the money and won't find the enthusiasm," he quotes Senator Penrose, the late Republican boss of Pennsylvania, as saying, and the correspondent adds that "most of the Administration leaders think that after a lot of talk the new movement will begin to fail." President Taft himself, as quoted in the Washington dispatches, considers his victory over Colonel Roosevelt at Chicago more important than the issue between himself and the Democrats. "The Chicago convention just ended," he said on the night of his nomination, "is in itself the end of a preconvention campaign presenting a crisis more threatening and issues more important than those of the election campaign which is to follow between the two great national parties." He went on to say:

"The question here at stake was whether the Republican party was to change its attitude as the chief conservator in the nation of constitutional representative government and was to weaken the constitutional guaranties of life, liberty, and property, and all other rights declared sacred in the Bill of Rights, by abandoning the principle of the absolute independence of the judiciary, essential to the maintenance of these rights. . . .

"The importance of the great victory which has been achieved can not be overestimated. All over this country patriotic people to-night are breathing more freely that a most serious menace to our Republican institutions has been averted by the action of the Chicago convention. . . .

"Whatever may happen in November, a great victory for the Republican party and the people of the United States has already been won."

President Taft was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 561, and Vice-President Sherman was again chosen as his running mate, despite persistent rumors that this office was to be given as a sop to the progressives. The majority of the Roosevelt delegates, who by refusing to vote had registered a silent protest against the proceedings in the Coliseum, then adjourned to Orchestra Hall, and amid scenes of great enthusiasm nominated Theodore Roosevelt as the regular Republican candidate, on the theory that they represented the majority of the delegates and alternates "legally elected to the Republican national convention." Colonel Roosevelt replied that while he recognized them as lawfully elected delegates representing an overwhelming majority of the voters at the primaries, he would only accept the nomination subject to the formation and approval of a new party. He said in part:

"This has now become a contest which can not be settled merely along the old party lines. The principles that are at stake are as broad and as deep as the foundations of our Democracy itself.

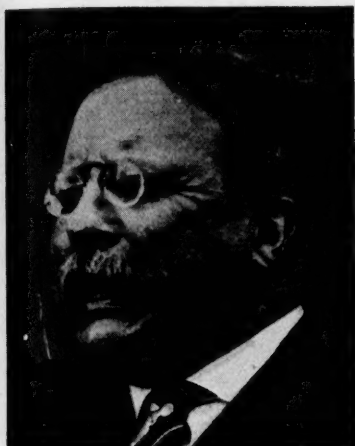
"They are in no sense sectional. They should appeal to all honest citizens, East and West, North and South; they should appeal to all right-thinking men, whether Republicans or Democrats, without regard to their previous party affiliations.

"I feel that the time has come when not only all men who believe in progressive principles, but all men who believe in those elementary maxims of public and private morality which must underlie every form of successful free government, should join in one movement.

"Therefore, I ask you to go to your several homes to find out the sentiment of the people at home, and then again to come together, I suggest in mass convention, to nominate for the Presidency a progressive candidate on a progressive platform, a candidate and a platform that will enable us to appeal to Northerner and Southerner, Easterner and Westerner, Republican and Democrat alike, in the name of our common American citizenship.

"If you wish to make the fight I will make it even if only one State should support me. The only condition I impose is that you shall feel entirely free when you come together to substitute any other man in my place if you deem it better for the movement, and in such case I will give him my heartiest support. . . .

"You, my friends, who are here before me, you are the heirs of the spirit of Abraham Lincoln when he refused longer to be bound by the shackles of the past, and faced the new issues in the new spirit that the times demanded. But we are more fortunate in one respect than our predecessors, for we who now stand for the progressive cause, the progressive movement, have done forever with all sectionalism, and we make our appeal



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THE PRINCIPLES AT STAKE ARE AS BROAD AND DEEP AS THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR DEMOCRACY ITSELF."

equally to the sons of the men who fought under Grant and to the sons of the men who fought under Lee, for the cause we champion is as emphatically the cause of the South as it is the cause of the North."

"This is the end of the Republican party, so called," remarked Mr. Medill McCormick, one of the Roosevelt chieftains, who went on to say that where the Roosevelt organization controls, as in Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Minnesota, "the Taft electors will have to go on an independent ticket." "We shall have Roosevelt electors on the regular ticket in a majority of States in the North and West, and we shall elect them," he declared. More light on the probable plan of procedure is supplied by the New York *Press* correspondent, whom we have already quoted:

"Altho it has been decided tentatively to adopt the name 'Progressive' for the party, it is probable that it will not be christened for several weeks. It was explained that Colonel Roosevelt's nomination was tendered by 'delegates and alternates representing a legal majority of the Republican National Convention,' and that Colonel Roosevelt had accepted it as such, without formal recognition of the fact that a new party has been launched.

"The method of operation in the various States is still to be decided upon. In some cases the Republican candidates for State and national offices, with the exception of President and Vice-President, will be indorsed, with the idea of preserving the State Republican organizations which are in sympathy with the Roosevelt movement.

"In such cases an effort will be made to pledge the candidates for electors to vote for Roosevelt without regard to the Republican national ticket. In States in which the organizations are opposed to Colonel Roosevelt it is planned to name entire new tickets, probably under the emblem of the Progressive party."

"The majority of Republican voters, who by their votes actually placed Mr. Roosevelt in nomination, will have a chance in November to make their work complete, and give a death-blow answer to dishonest political methods," declares Mr. Frank A. Munsey, one of the Roosevelt captains; and Governor Johnson, California's militant progressive, predicts that the new party "will carry California by 120,000." "A third party ticket would make a powerful fight in Texas," says Cecil Lyon. "There has never been a clearer justification for a new party than there is now," writes a Chicago correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.), on June 22. He goes on to say:

"So firm are most of the progressive men—even La Follette and Cummins men—in their belief that the outrageous action of the Taft managers in this convention justifies a new party, that most of the talk to-day is not so much whether Roosevelt

will or will not head a new movement, but as to who will be his running mate.

"Recognizing that in four of the Southern States there is a Roosevelt sentiment strong enough to defeat even the Democratic candidate, the inclination among the Roosevelt leaders is to consider a Southern man. In a talk with Stubbs, of Kansas, this morning he expressed the belief that Roosevelt would carry Kansas against anything alive on any ticket whatsoever and would come nearer to carrying Southern States than any Republican now in the public eye.

"Even Taft Republicans from Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky admit that Roosevelt on a third ticket would stand almost an even chance to carry those States.

"He is sure of several of the big Republican States like New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California."

Some of the Colonel's friends, reports a Chicago correspondent of the anti-Roosevelt New York *Sun* (Ind.), "point out that such a party would draw from both the Republican and the Democratic parties as they now stand." These same friends also "suggest that the withdrawal of radical elements might in time bring about a coalition between the conservative wings of both the old parties and give us in this country a vertical instead of a horizontal cleavage between political partisans." "Whatever happens, this struggle will remain as a priceless heritage to the American people," declares the New York *Evening Mail*, and this note of rejoicing is echoed by the other pro-Roosevelt papers, such as the Philadelphia *North American*, Chicago *Tribune*, Boston *Journal*, Washington *Times*, and Pittsburgh *Leader*. "The nation's crisis has arrived," exclaims the Pittsburgh paper, which adds:

"The Government trembled when the great slave-holding power of the South struck its blow at the nation's life. The blow struck at free government and human rights by the bosses that controlled the Chicago convention in the interests of those predatory powers that have caused the revolt among the people is a more dangerous blow than that of the slave-holders.

"Let every man rid his mind of the idea that this is a mere factional fight within the Republican party, or a mere partizan battle between the great political organizations. It is more than that—much more. It is the real struggle for liberty.

"The billions of the great interests, piled up like mountains, are matched against the lives of the people, men, women, and children."

"Progressive Republicanism is dominant Republicanism," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, while the Philadelphia *North American* compares the action of the convention in nominating Mr. Taft to "nailing a pasteboard lid over a volcano on the eve of eruption." "I was never happier in my life," exclaims Gifford Pinchot, one of the original Progressives.



Perhaps the most complete and carefully considered defense of Colonel Roosevelt's bolt that we have yet seen is this from the editorial columns of Mr. Munsey's *Baltimore News*:

"Mr. Roosevelt felt, early last winter, that certain principles which he represents and which he believed the great body of the Republican party indorsed and wished to see realized, were not to be heeded by the party managers in the forthcoming campaign. He submitted his cause to the people, or to the people of those States the course of which had not already been determined by the politicians' rule of thumb. Mr. Taft had already tucked away some two hundred delegates from the South, and therefore the popular verdict could not be complete. In some of the other States the control of the party's policy lay equally in the hands of the organization. But in twenty States, many of them pivotal, local laws permitted the rank and file to express its views. In those twenty States 295 Roosevelt delegates were chosen, 41 Taft delegates. Out of 3,000,000 votes, Mr. Roosevelt received 2,000,000.

"This, it is true, did not represent a heavy poll; it constituted possibly not over 45 per cent. of the possible vote. But it should be compared, not with the possible vote, but with the degree to which the public participated in the selection of delegates from the Taft States, the bagatelle of votes that have hitherto determined the course of conventions. The verdict in those twenty widely distributed States constituted by far the most impressive indorsement of man and principles that any candidate for nomination has received in the history of this country.

"It is too great an indorsement to be ignored. The National Committee has ignored it. An illegally packed Convention has refused to accede to it. Mr. Roosevelt owes a tremendous obligation to the Republican party; but more to the people who have selected him as the champion of the principles they advocate, and which are being defeated by trickery. . . . The two parties have for years been drifting about in search of differentiating policies. . . . When this is so, when both parties are free from all bonds of principle, when the leading candidates of the one are eternally accusing those of the other of stealing their policies, then it is time for realignment."

The anti-Roosevelt papers think the Colonel is already as good as done for, and they are jubilant. It was not Armageddon, but Waterloo, exults the *New York World* (Dem.). "The third term has been thrown into the well with a stone tied around its neck," exclaims the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Arthur Brisbane, still varying the figure, describes the inexorable deliberation with which "the Republican boa constrictor swallowed the progressives." The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) rejoices that the Colonel's "effort to seize the Republican party has failed," and offers the confident prediction that "still more miserably will fail the attempt to seize the Republic." "The Republican party is through with him," says the *New York Sun*, which goes on to say: "The Republican party lives; it is the Rooseveltian ideal that is dead." But in the opinion of another zealous anti-Roosevelt paper, the *New York World*, "Rooseveltism is not dead." We read:

"Roosevelt is routed at Chicago, but it is an empty victory for William Howard Taft.

"Roosevelt was beaten by his own selfishness, his own arrogance, his own demagoguery, and his own ruthless ambition. But his defeat carries no popular indorsement of Taft. Still less does it carry a popular indorsement of the politicians with whom Taft has surrounded himself. . . .

"If this contest means anything it means that the old gods of the Republican party are dead. The old order is changed. The old leadership is repudiated. The old bosses are done for. The rank and file demand a new dispensation. . . .

"Morally, the Taft Administration has been rejected by the Republican party. Mr. Taft holds the Chicago convention by grace of the Republican machine. That alone saved him from the humiliation of being overthrown by the man who made him President. . . .

"The American people want a new deal and they are going to have it. Only herculean efforts prevented the Republicans from accepting Roosevelt as a last desperate remedy, and Rooseveltism is not dead. . . .

"The great fact is that the American people are thoroughly aroused to the need of a political housecleaning that will sweep privilege and plutocracy from places of power. The party that disregards these plain warnings of popular discontent is headed straight for disaster. No political manipulation can shield it from the wrath to come."

The bolt, predicts the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), will come to be known as "Roosevelt's folly." "True Republicans will mingle a parting benediction with their farewells to the element which may be depended upon to follow the lead of the lion-hunter into the jungle of personal politics," remarks the

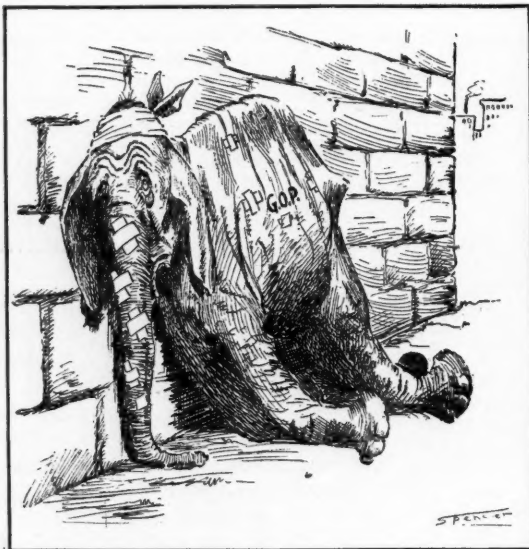
*Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.). "No bolt from the Republican party has ever had even temporary success," the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) reminds us.

The Taft leaders, reports the Chicago correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), "expect defeat at the polls, but say that they have saved the party by eliminating Roosevelt." "Anything to beat Roosevelt," is said to have been their slogan, and "a man close to William Barnes" is quoted as saying: "We shall be beaten, of course, but we'll get rid of Roosevelt. He's the man we are after."

While it is noticeable that even a paper so close to the Administration as the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) discusses the nomination the morning after in a column editorial, and neglects to predict a Republican victory in November,

it joins with the other conservative papers in praising and congratulating President Taft. "He has stood unflinchingly for the fundamental principles of government which are essential to the preservation of ordered liberty and the security of those least able to protect themselves," says *The Tribune*, and the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) rejoices that "in the nomination of Mr. Taft the Constitution triumphs, our form of government is vindicated against dangerous assaults; the courts, representative institutions, the guaranties of liberty and property, and the orderly administration of law are safeguarded." In similar vein comment the *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), and *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.). "From now until election day he will grow steadily stronger," predicts the *Philadelphia paper*, and the *New York Sun* remarks:

"It is to Mr. Taft's everlasting credit that he based his campaign for renomination squarely and solidly upon the cause of constitutional government. He has never wavered in faith or wobbled in bearing. To this unswerving attitude of the President's during the hundred or more days since the Roosevelt hat went into the ring is primarily due the Republic's salvation from the third term, the fourth term, and the indefinite tenure of personal rule."



ONE RESULT OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

—Spencer in the *Omaha World-Herald*.



## THE "BEEF TRUST" TO DISSOLVE

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that the National Packing Company will voluntarily dissolve "is of academic or technical interest, rather than of pocketbook concern," to the consumer, remarks the *Brooklyn Eagle*, for "there is not the slightest likelihood that this official dissolution will end the system under which uniform prices are maintained." Indeed, the New York papers reported an advance in meat prices on the very day that they printed the news of the promised disintegration. Whereupon *The Wall Street Journal* observes that the "Beef Trust abandoned the fight but not the price." Nevertheless, as the Brooklyn daily points out, this voluntary act is "a confession that the recent case against the packers in Chicago was much stronger than the jury which heard it found it to be. At least, the packers do not wish to face a new trial on that evidence, for which trial Attorney-General Wickersham and his forces were preparing." "The Beef Trust admits defeat," is the way several papers put it, and the New York *Call* (Soc.) would "just add to this"—

"That the Beef Trust has 'admitted' something else, in this acknowledgment of submission; something else that it has strenuously denied for the last fifteen years.

"And that is, that it was a trust of any kind.

"By voluntarily suggesting dissolution, it merely confesses that all the time it denied it was a trust it was lying, and knew it."

As the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* sees it, "any dissolution of the trust agreed to by the Department of Justice will bring about the dismissal" of the civil suits which were about to be filed against the packers. Such an outcome is more than hinted at in the statement given to the press by the Attorney-General. He says:

"The department has been notified by the District-Attorney in Chicago that representatives of the National Packing Company have stated to him that it is the purpose of the Armour, Swift, and Morris interests, which jointly own the National Packing Company, to wind up the business of that corporation and to dispose of its assets so as to terminate their joint ownership. They further state that they expect to have a definite plan for this distribution ready by August 1, or in case they find themselves unable to agree upon the basis of dissolution they will advise the Department of that fact by August 1.

"Under these circumstances the Government will hold in abeyance the suit which it had proposed to bring against the National Packing Company to compel its dissolution until the date mentioned."

An editorial expressing disapproval of the "Beef Trust," yet wondering whether the disintegration is really going to cause the packers any suffering, appears in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

"The National Packing Company was organized in 1902 by the leading packers of Chicago, to acquire control of practically all the competing concerns in their business. It had a share capital of \$15,000,000, which was divided in six proportions between the Armour, Swift, and Morris concerns. It was used to acquire control by stockholding of the principal packing-

houses of St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, and other Western and Eastern cities, and some lesser ones, about thirty in all, including the New York Butchers' Drest Meat Company, the Stockyards Warehouse Company, the Anglo-American Refrigerator Car Company, and the Fowler Canadian Company.

"If there was an unlawful combination and attempted monopoly in the country, besides the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies, this was it. . . .

"The disintegration, if effected, will be under the direction of the Department of Justice and will probably follow the plan

applied in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, which has certainly had no disastrous effect upon the industries concerned or upon those holding an investment interest in them. The rehabilitated subsidiaries in one case and the reorganized corporations in the other, appear to have been going their way in peace and prosperity as if nothing had happened. A similar result is likely to follow the dissolution of the National Packing Company and the renewed independence of its subsidiaries. But will there be renewed competition? At first, as in the other cases, the divided and distributed control will remain in the same hands under different organizations, and the concerns may work harmoniously together; but 'interests' will be gradually exchanged and transferred and there will be 'potential competition,' which in time will work into actual competition."



THE GAME IS TO SEE HOW HIGH IT CAN GO WITHOUT RINGING THE GONG.

—Berryman in the *Washington Star*.

appeared in our issue of April 6.

A summary of the ten-year legal warfare between the Federal Government and the meat-packers

## NEW LIGHT ON THE PANIC OF 1907

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE that "it was not the philanthropic Mr. Morgan, but the Treasury of the United States, that came to the rescue of the panic-stricken gamblers of the stock-market" on October 24, 1907, is found by Mr. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Money Trust Investigating Committee, in the testimony of Mr. R. H. Thomas and Mr. George B. Cortelyou. This testimony moves the *Milwaukee Sentinel* to remark caustically: "J. Pierpont Morgan's idea of patriotism is to save the nation with the nation's own money and pull down a healthy share of it as his commission." "At least," notes the *Omaha Bee*, "the story of that \$25,000,000 goes to show that Mr. Morgan's financial credit was all right with Uncle Sam." And in the editorial columns of the *New York World* we read:

"It was in recognition of this remarkable achievement that in January, 1908, members of the Stock Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Merchants' Exchange humbly presented to Mr. Morgan a testimonial of their gratitude. Similarly, in the same month, at the annual banquet of the bankers of New York, the Chairman of the Clearing-House, Alexander Gilbert, hailed Mr. Morgan as 'the uncrowned king of finance.'"

"Those who in the name of finance and commerce from coast to coast sounded Mr. Morgan's praises were not without indorsers in other realms. Yale conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, Professor Perrin likening him to Alexander the Great and to Sheridan at Winchester. Abroad, William T. Stead described him as 'a providential man,' and England, Prussia, France, and Italy, for one reason and another, conferred medals and orders upon him.

"How many reputations rest upon such a basis as this? How

many heroes find profit in their glory? How many Americans with the resources of the United States Treasury at their disposal in time of trouble could not be giants of finance?"

"Instead of Morgan coming to the rescue of the country, the Government was really coming to the rescue of Morgan," declares the *Charleston News and Courier*, which goes on to say:

"The credit of the nation was simply turned over to Mr. Morgan to do with as he desired. There is no Money Trust. Of course not. All the New York papers say so. But we fancy Mr. Untermyer has about proved his case already. We conjecture that the average citizen will conclude that there was much rottenness in Denmark. Let the investigation proceed. We may find out the real reason for the high cost of living, aside from the tariff factor which is inextricably commingled with the intricacies of the money-king's maneuvers."

Turning to the testimony which has again brought vividly before the public one of the most dramatic chapters in financial history, we find Mr. Thomas, who was president of the New York Stock Exchange during the panic, telling the investigators how he went to Mr. Morgan on behalf of the Exchange when call-money rates had soared to 125 per cent., and how Mr. Morgan came to the rescue with a loan of \$25,000,000. "We are going to let you have \$25,000,000. Will you go over to the Stock Exchange and announce it?" he quotes Mr. Morgan as saying, and he goes on to tell how "immediately the banks began to loan money, and the rate on money dropt [back to 6 per cent., and then to 3 per cent.," and the panic, as far as Wall Street was concerned, was over. The next witness is Mr. Cortelyou, who was President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury at that time. He tells how at a conference of New York bankers on the evening of October 23 he had stated that the Government "held itself ready to deposit \$25,000,000 in the national banks of the city," and how on the following day this had been done. The following dialog between Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Cortelyou ensues, as reported by the *New York World*:

Q. "Was there any talk with any of the gentlemen in whose banks this money was deposited as to how it was to be used?"

A. "Not particularly—no, sir."

Q. "Do you not know, Mr. Cortelyou, that this money was used to lend out that afternoon to brokers in order to relieve the stock-market?"

A. "I have understood since that time that considerable of the money was so used."

Q. "What was Mr. Morgan's relation to this transaction? Was he the president of any national bank?"

A. "Mr. Morgan's relation to it was that by the consensus of opinion he was regarded as the leading spirit, I think, among the business men who joined themselves together to try to meet the emergency."

Q. "Do you know at what rates these banks loaned out this money in the Stock Exchange that the Treasury had deposited with them?"

A. "I can answer that very definitely. I understand the National City Bank loaned at 6 per cent., and I also understand that several of the banks did the same thing; I do not know anything beyond that."

Q. "How much were they paying the Government for the money?"

A. "Did not pay the Government anything at that time."

Q. "Do you know whether Mr. Morgan or the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. loaned any of their own money on the Stock Exchange on the 24th of October, 1907?"

A. "I do not know anything about it."

In these facts the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* reads a moral entirely different from that discovered by the papers we have already quoted. The whole incident as it now stands revealed, thinks this Philadelphia paper, goes to disprove the existence of any such thing as a "Money Trust," because in this crisis the great financiers were helpless and had to appeal to Washington. Here is its view of the case:

"It was the heavy deposits of government funds, made by

the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the closing days of October, 1907, which alone made it possible for the banks to relieve the pressing stringency and relieve the disastrous panic. It was the money of the Federal Government, poured at an opportune moment into the national banks of New York, which saved the situation; the men who have been accused of forming the 'Money Trust' would otherwise have been helpless—in spite of the enormous power popularly credited to them—to avert general financial chaos.

"Another curious commentary upon popular misconceptions and their genesis is furnished by the circumstance that the credit for this particular transaction—the issuance by the New York banks of loans in sufficient volume to tide over the Stock Exchange and commercial crisis—was given even by those close to the center of the actual operations to the financier who is pictured in the public mind as the guiding and controlling power of the 'Money Trust.' Altho it takes nothing from the credit which properly belongs to Mr. Morgan as 'the leader of the rescue movement'—to use the phrase employed by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, in his testimony before the Pujo Committee—the revelation that the actual sinews were furnished by the National Government renders silly the talk of a potentially powerful trust, controlling the finances of the entire nation and able to determine the destinies of great groups of banks and of the securities-market."

## CLEANING UP ATLANTIC CITY

LAST YEAR Atlantic City saw its supposedly all-powerful city boss sent to jail for corruption, after startling revelations brought out by a grand jury and a State legislative investigating committee. Later it saw a reform wave sweep out the old City Council and sweep in commission government, six of the ten candidates for commissionerships being avowed "reformers." Then comes William J. Burns, with dictograph, camera, and phonograph, forcing confessions from four grafting councilmen, and furnishing evidence considered almost certain to bring others to trial. These disclosures, thinks the *Baltimore Sun*, "bid fair to wipe out the last vestige of the old gang that has ruled and plundered Atlantic City for twenty years." And this, it adds, "has been accomplished by one fearless, independent newspaper and a small group of courageous citizens within the brief period of two years." It is also "one more feather in the cap of Burns," observes the *Hartford Times*. And Governor Wilson deserves some share of the praise, declare the *New York Evening Post* and the *Charleston News and Courier*. Says the latter:

"But for the energy of the State officials, who knew that the Governor was back of them with the full power of the Commonwealth, the playground city would doubtless have continued for many years to be a hotbed of political corruption."

Atlantic City has been a "graft-soaked" community for years, say the papers in other more or less righteous communities. And they point out reasons for this in the peculiar character of the population—45,000 permanent residents, who make a living supplying the wants of a host of pleasure-seekers, sometimes numbering 250,000 at the height of the season. A firmly entrenched political machine, run by Louis Kuehnle, explains the *New York Evening Post* in a long dispatch telling the story of "graft on the sand dunes," strengthened its power by preventing punishment of violations of the locally unpopular State Sunday-closing law. But it "overreached itself." A reform movement began to harass the corrupt politicians. The *Atlantic City Review* was bought and Harvey Thomas put in charge. As the *Baltimore Sun* puts it:

"They could not silence Thomas. Day after day *The Review* poured hot shot into the boss and his creatures. The light was turned on, neither libel suits nor threats of dire punishment serving to prevent the exposure of crooked deals. Decent citizens were aroused to the importance of cleaning up the city. The same old cry of 'hurting the town' was raised against

Thomas. But in every community honest men are in the majority, and they rallied to Thomas' support."

In 1910 came the election of Woodrow Wilson as Governor. His opponent carried Atlantic County. The persistent cries of fraud in this election drew the country's attention. Then came the deluge. To take up *The Evening Post's* story at this point:

"The first step was the coming of the Macksey Commission to investigate election frauds. Then the legislature enacted a law to enable the attorney-general to go into any county and conduct an investigation, replacing the local prosecutor, who might be in the control of the local machine. Next there was a vacancy on the Supreme Bench, which Governor Wilson filled by appointing Samuel Kalish, and putting him in the circuit that included Atlantic City.

"All that now stood in the way of justice was the sheriff. In May, Attorney-General Edmund Wilson came down and moved the setting aside of the sheriff, the convening of a special term of court, and the appointment of two men to act as elisors to draw a jury. Justice Kalish himself had come across the long-forgotten law empowering the Supreme Court to appoint elisors to act when a sheriff should be under any disability—disability including prejudice or implication in some cause under inquisition. The ancient statute providing for this procedure is founded on the common law, and is said to have been used only once before in the history of this country.

"With the sheriff out of the way things moved rapidly to the first climax. William M. Clavenger and William L. Black, the elisors appointed, drew a jury of honest men. They proceeded to indict the whole gang, from Kuehnle down, returning about eighty true bills. The Commodore and half a dozen of his henchmen have already been tried and convicted. Every one tried so far has been convicted, with the exception of one man—and he later pleaded guilty."

Kuehnle himself was sentenced to a year in jail and the payment of \$1,000 fine. He is now out on bail, awaiting the result of his appeal to a higher court. *The Evening Post* continues:

"With the ring once scotched, the leading citizens, including the big hotel men, who wanted to see their city clean, but whose

hands had previously been tied, saw their chance to overthrow, once and for all, municipal corruption and corrupters. They backed Harvey Thomas, the editor and publisher of *The Review*, in retaining Burns to come to Atlantic City to show up graft, as the Macksey Commission and the elisor-drawn juries had shown up election frauds.

"One moonlight night, last July, Burns came to town to lay out the plan of campaign. He met Attorney-General Wilson at the home of Mr. Thomas, where various schemes were proposed only to be rejected as not broad enough in scope. Suddenly Burns exclaimed:

"I've got it. A new boardwalk. Look at it out there now in the moonlight, a disgrace to the city. We'll lay our plans for the construction of a concrete esplanade built along the lines of some of the watering-places in Europe."

"How he carried through that scheme, how one of his operatives, James K. Harris, came to Atlantic City and took up sumptuous quarters at the Marlborough-Blenheim, how he promoted the concrete-boardwalk proposition, how he got Councilmen Phoebus, Malia, Kessler, and Lane to back it, how *The Review* itself backed the bill, tho it knew it was a graft scheme, and at the same time a fake, how another of Burns's operatives, one Frank L. Smiley, alias Franeklyn, the millionaire financier, paid each of the four ten fifty-dollar bills, marked, and how those councilmen, confronted by Burns himself with dictograph records of all that they had said, confest in full—all this is a part of history, no less dramatic because it happens to be fact."

Four of the councilmen have resigned. Other arrests are thought to be imminent. A grand jury is to meet shortly and will take up the graft cases. "Half a hundred persons are reported to be under suspicion and a half-hundred others in official positions are worried," says one Atlantic City dispatch. And we read in another that "strained and anxious visages are now becoming the rule among the members of the municipal machine." So far, remarks the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "the Atlantic City case has been notable for the audacity of its corruption and the ease with which the bribe-takers were trapt. But it begins to look as if a road might be cut to Trenton even for that well-entrenched and defiant machine."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Chicago wood-pile was full of them.—*New York World*.

THE standing Army will proceed to sit down on the Cuban revolutionists.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

MUST be goat's milk that Teddy drinks, judging by his proclivity to butt in.—*Florida Times-Union*.

SEEMS strange, but we have not yet heard of any contesting delegates from the Ananias Club.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

WITH the National Committee as referee we believe Mr. Taft would never lose a golf game, either.—*St. Louis Republican*.

HAVE an idea that some of these Congressmen who object to an early adjournment don't dare go home.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

ANY Chicago man, whether the director of a zoo or not, is able to talk interestingly about wild animals now.—*St. Louis Republic*.

INSTEAD of these comic-opera troubles, why should not Cuba, in time, play a star part in the American flag?—*Philadelphia North American*.

UNDERSTAND that Boston wants Dr. Wiley as health officer. Aha! Found a way of adulterating them, have they?—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

CHICAGO authorities should resist to the utmost any effort to drag the local police force permanently into national politics.—*Washington Star*.

ALLEGED discovery of steam-roller bandits in Chicago looks like an effort to keep up with the stories of automobile brigands in Paris.—*Washington Star*.

AMID this talk of bribery in Chicago, it would be terrible if our national song, "Yankee Doodle," became "Yank the Boodle."—*Philadelphia North American*.

NOW it is said that Eve was the first suffragette. Yes, yes; that's probably where the London suffragettes first conceived the idea of raising Cain.—*Detroit News*.

THE Court of Commerce has collided with one of the most serious examples of contempt proceedings that the history of the judiciary has developed.—*Washington Star*.

UNTIL Hon. Bill Flinn rounded into his true form we didn't realize that Pennsylvania had any great patriotic leaders except Mr. Hans Wagner.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

T. R. is all right if it is Tariff Revision.—*Florida Times-Union*.

FINANCING revolutions seems to be another profitable American industry.—*Florida Times-Union*.

RAIN stoit fighting in Cuba. Possibly the color line would wash out.—*Philadelphia Record*.

ROOSEVELT is beginning to look upon Elihu as the Root of all evil.—*Baltimore Evening Sun*.

A MAN named Tumbo of Oklahoma is mentioned for vice-president. It is not Bwano, tho.—*Omaha Bee*.

OUR notion of wasted effort is the job of cross-examining John D. Rockefeller.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

RECENT events have demonstrated the futility of counting one's delegates before they are seated.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

DR. WILEY declines to become chief of Boston's health department, but not because he doesn't know beans.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

TALKING of Olympic races, it's the only way any European nation can make Americans run.—*Philadelphia North American*.

MR. HINKY DINK of Chicago may be discovering that there are things about practical politics that he did not know.—*Washington Star*.

THE census bureau announces that there are 2,836,773 voters in New York State, but fails to state how many are living.—*Columbia State*.

WHEN Senator Lorimer has finished his senatorial career he can make a fortune as an advertisement for a brand of glue.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF's new remedy to prevent old age will hardly work. The only sure way to secure this result is to die young.—*Philadelphia North American*.

AFTER it is all over, it will be almost like a vacation to Senator Dixon and Mr. McKinley to be able to tell the truth again.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

THE estimate that \$6,000,000 is spent for golf-balls annually in this country illustrates one phase of the conditions that create a higher cost of living.—*New York World*.

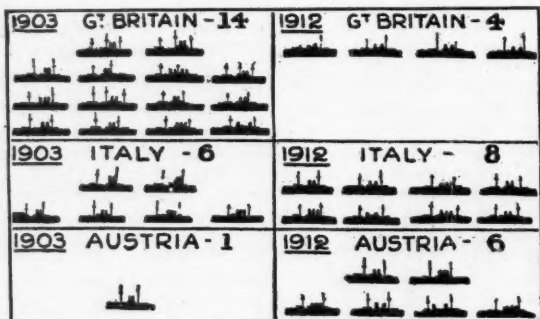
THE University of Missouri offers a prize of \$250 for the best essay on "Why Life on the Farm Is Ideal." Here is a chance for some fellow who lives in a flat to win some easy money.—*Toledo Blade*.





## BRITAIN'S WANING MEDITERRANEAN POWER

ENGLAND'S ALARM for her preeminence in the Middle Sea has led to a conference at Malta between Mr. Asquith, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Lord Kitchener, the great administrator and British procurator in Egypt. This soldier and statesman has expressed his concern over the commotion made by the Italian fleet in the waters neighboring on Egypt, and regrets that the headquarters of the British fleet



THE SHIFTING NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

have been removed from Malta to Gibraltar, while the North Sea squadron has been increased at the expense of the Mediterranean force. It was the discussion of this condition of things which called together the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and General Kitchener—"the man on the spot" as he is styled by the *London Express* in which we read:

"The Mediterranean has become once more the cockpit of contending ambitions and the center of development. Lord Kitchener does not speak or act on impulse, and he joins to an unrivaled authority as a strategist and administrator the advantage of being the man on the spot.

"From Mr. Churchill we may expect with some confidence an eager desire to cooperate in any policy designed to secure that unquestionable sea power which gives the only sure guaranty of peace. But additions to our naval strength in the Mediterranean mean new demands on our fleets which can not be safely met on the present basis.

"The future holds its own secrets. Our business is to be prepared for all possible chances or mischances, and we hope this conference will produce a tangible and clear effect."

The Eastern Mediterranean is destined to be the critical point of international struggles. Such is the opinion of the *London Outlook*, which believes that Lord Kitchener must have opened the eyes of the two British ministers to this state of the case. It observes:

"It is possible or probable that Messrs. Asquith and Churchill came away with greatly amended ideas from their conference with Lord Kitchener at Malta. At any rate, the great soldier will not have failed to impress upon the ministers that very problem of the Eastern Mediterranean which is the storm-center of the whole Eastern situation at this moment. We may be perfectly sure that his recommendations were not limited to mere suggestions for strengthening British garrisons, whether in Malta and Cyprus, or in Egypt. Were the narrow passage between Italy or Greece and the opposite African coast to be seized in a firm grip by powerful enemies of England in formidable naval positions, enlarging British garrisons beyond that narrow seaway might merely mean providing more victims of a capitulation. Let England lose sea-control, and a British garrison in an overseas station is at once menaced with the fate of a besieged city cut off from relief."

The *London Daily Mail*, too, thinks that England will incur a serious peril unless the Mediterranean fleet be kept up to its full strength, and we are told:

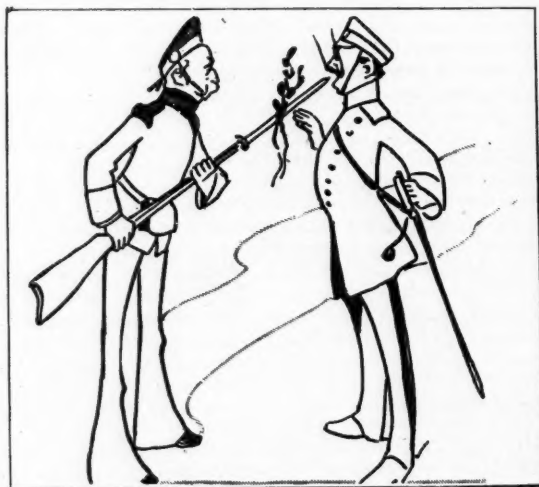
"The withdrawal of the British fleet from the Mediterranean, where there are now only four battle-ships, has created a new and dangerous situation in waters that are an essential link in the defense of the Empire. The garrisons of Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar have hitherto been based upon the theory that the British Navy in the Mediterranean would make these possessions invulnerable. This protection is no longer available since the center of our naval concentration has been fixed in the North Sea."

Deprecating any dependence upon allies or friends for England's predominance in the Middle Sea, the *London Standard* actually suggests that France might prove a broken reed. England must fight her own battles if she would hold her own. Here is its argument:

"If Austria and Italy think it worth while, there is nothing to prevent them from building ship for ship against France and beating her in the race. And with Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Trieste, Fiume, the Tripolitaine, and a selection of suitable islands in the Archipelago at their disposal, their strategical position is far stronger than that of the Republic. The alternative is to rely upon our strength in the future as we have done in the past. We must bear our own burdens, instead of depending on friends and allies to relieve us of them.

"We can not let the Mediterranean go; we ought not to get it defended for us vicariously. It is not agreeable to contemplate the prospect of keeping eight or ten first-class battle-ships in the waters of Southern Europe and North Africa, and reinforcing the garrisons of Egypt and Malta by ten thousand men. But we must pay the price of Empire, and, heavy as the charge may be, it is not beyond our strength. Let us decide to regain the supremacy of the Mediterranean, and to fulfil that task without help from any quarter, except the dominions and the dependencies of the British Crown. A resolute policy on these lines will increase the practical value of our friendship for France."

Germany is like a magnet drawing England's war-ships toward her coast, and is really the great motive power in European politics, declares the *London Pall Mall Gazette*. Germany has



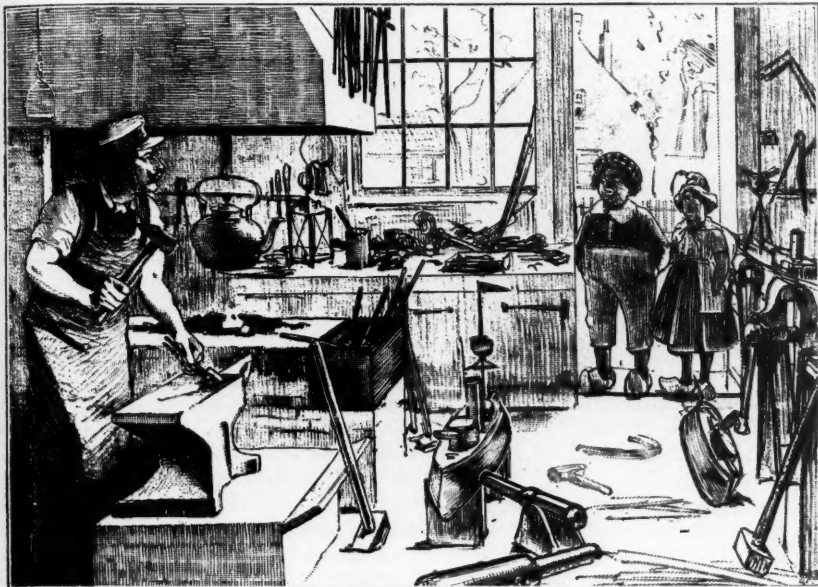
HOW ENGLAND OFFERS THE OLIVE-BRANCH.

No wonder Germany doesn't find it easy to accept it.  
—Fischietto (Turin).

control of the game and it is quite possible that England may be attacked at the same moment in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean:

"Germany holds the inner lines. Her whole strength is concentrated in the North Sea. She necessarily magnetizes our naval forces, draws them nearer, compels them to mass more and more in home waters, contracts their orbit. She has

always relied upon British distractions elsewhere to give her sooner or later a reasonable chance in the North Sea. It is poor sophistry enough to tell us that the fleet based at Gibraltar can move either way. In a few years—unless we make some definite increase in our permanent standard of naval strength—the Gibraltar fleet will not be able to move toward the Near East, Egypt, and India, without reducing our forces nearer home waters below the margin of safety. Nor is it likely that fate and circumstance will be obliging enough to create grave emergencies in the south and east only when there is settled tranquillity in



JOHNNY BULL AND MARIANNE WATCHING THE BLACKSMITH.  
And children coming home from school look in at the open door,  
They love to see the flaming forge and hear the bellows roar,  
But they wonder what he's going to do with the things upon the floor.

—Amsterdamer.

the north and west. On the contrary, nothing is more probable than that future emergencies in the Mediterranean may synchronize with emergencies in the North Sea."

Lord Kitchener is doubtless concerned about the insecurity of commerce in the Aegean caused by the action of the Italian fleet. This is a point dwelt upon by many of the English papers, which describe Kitchener of Khartoum as a sort of watch-dog standing in the road between Europe and Asia. Some papers, however, such as the Government mouthpiece, *The Westminster Gazette* (London), declare that the conference at Malta had no political significance. By such organs we are assured that Mr. Asquith went to the Mediterranean merely with the view of taking a holiday, and not to consult the English administrator of Egypt about the military measures to be taken in the near future. The *London Economist* is not so sanguine. Yet this paper does not think that Kitchener will induce the Government to spend any more money on armaments. To quote this expert authority on finance:

"Lord Kitchener as consul-general and an astute man of business is naturally concerned about the insecurity of commerce in the Eastern Mediterranean which has resulted from the operations of the Italian fleet. We hope that he will not forget the civilian in the professional soldier by pressing the Government to spend more money on military and naval preparations. The money that is being poured out from the United Kingdom into all parts of the Empire already constitutes a very heavy drain upon our resources, and (to judge from the labor unrest and the attitude of the working classes) the growth of militarism is likely to be attended in this country, as it has already been attended in Germany, by the growth of Socialism. The expansion of armaments may produce a political explosion, which would be far more dangerous than any foreign foe to our monarchical and constitutional system."

## REVIVING THE FRENCH ARMY SPIRIT

COUNT AUFFRAY, an officer in the French Army, displeased with his barrack-master for a fancied insult, shot him in cold blood, but by a sort of miracle, says the *Paris Gaulois*, the victim survived. In the old days in France, a count would certainly never be bothered by the Government for a trifling thing like this, but France has gone far since the time of Louis XIV., and the noble was tried by court-martial, found guilty, condemned, and shot. This execution is treated in France as part of the effort now being made by the Minister of War, Mr. Millerand, to revive the spirit of strict military discipline. The previous War Minister, General André, was accused of currying favor with the Socialists and anti-clericals by relaxing discipline to the point of demoralization. At any rate, the Socialists object to the present tightening of the reins, and we find the *Paris Socialist Lanterne* denouncing the execution of the Count in a way to make Robespierre writhe in his grave. "It was nothing short of murder," it avers, "and shows that Millerand is anxious to revive discipline by the bullet system."

The *Gaulois*, however, a conservative Republican paper, takes the *Lanterne* to task, and declares that Mr. Millerand is perfectly right. To quote:

"The ancient military system of France had many good points, and the annals of the professional army are very much more glorious than those of the modern army. I don't intend here to criticize the modern army. The number of our soldiers is at present one of the conditions of our military power, and I am convinced that our troops at this moment are by no means inferior to what they were in former times, but precisely because it is difficult to obtain from a modern army the service which was yielded by a professional army, it is necessary now more than ever to impose upon the soldier the strict performance of his duties, and by no means to relax the rules of discipline. The execution of Auffray is amply justified. Mr. Millerand is simply and purely reviving discipline in the Army, and this is



SHAKY POSITION OF THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

—Kikeriki (Vienna).

no slight task at a time when the soldiers jealously watch the officers and frequently denounce them, encouraged by the Government.

"At the present time, the soldier who insults the officer is not often blamed by his commander, provided that commander is a Republican. I recall the case of a corporal, a high member among freemasons, who presided at a banquet and treated in a very cavalier manner an unfortunate captain of his

regiment who rose up to speak without being authorized to do so."

This writer goes on to say that the charges made against the want of discipline in the French Army at the present time are not to be listened to. Mr. Millerand has the situation well in

blow which the revolutionary disturbances have dealt the commerce and industry of the country. As a consequence, the Government has no means to pay foreign debts or even to defray the expenses of administration. The annual receipts from the customs amount to from \$35,200,000 to \$48,000,000, but we have no right to make any use of them, as they are all pledged as security for the foreign debts now outstanding. Again, we have revenues from the railways, but these also must be handed over to the foreign creditors who advanced money for the railways. Even the salt tax must be partly utilized for the redemption of the railway loans, while the likin tax, like the custom receipts, is wholly devoted to the payment of indemnity debts.

"The indemnity loan alone foots up to \$40,000,000; then there are provincial loans totaling some \$8,000,000; while the damages caused during the recent revolutionary disturbances have entailed an indemnity of \$9,600,000. Besides, the revolutionary forces have to be disbanded, which will require a great expenditure."

All this enormous outlay can not be met without recourse to foreign loans, however averse some of the leading men of China, General Li Yuen-hueng among them, may be to adopting such a course. President Yuan explains that the great loan now arranged with British, French, German, American, Russian, and Japanese bankers will be utilized to meet China's foreign obligations, and to redeem the short-term exchequer notes. The

message paid tribute to Premier Tang Shao-yi for his skill and ability in handling the delicate situation, but the *Jiji* does not agree with Yuan Shih-kai in its estimate of the Chinese Premier. It points out that Premier Tang's lack of diplomacy in dealing with the representatives of the bankers of the six Powers brought the loan negotiation to a deadlock, so that the duty of the chief negotiator devolved upon Mr. Hsiung, Minister



A BARRICADE IN BUDAPEST; SOLDIERS CLEARING THE STREET.

hand, and we are assured that the *Lanterne*, with its "wild Socialist views" with regard to discipline in the Army, is quite wrong. To quote further:

"Such a scandal as that of the Auffray fracas can no longer occur under the ministry of Mr. Millerand. Of course, papers like the *Lanterne* bemoan the present condition of strict and austere discipline, but we, and all good Frenchmen, are anxious that our country should resume the rank which she formerly occupied in the world, and we congratulate ourselves on seeing the military spirit revive in France, and the last thing we think of doing is to blame Mr. Millerand when he takes such pains to reconstitute an army which the Socialist General André had criminally disorganized."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CHINA'S FINANCIAL CHAOS

NO MAN, perhaps, is better aware than Yuan Shih-kai himself that the post of Chinese President is no bed of roses. His first message, orally delivered to the National Council or Senate on April 30, fully indicated it. The full text of this notable document is published in the *Jiji* (Tokyo), a journal which always watches with keen interest and serious concern the developments of the Chinese situation. At the outset, President Yuan deplores the lack of public spirit among his countrymen. The gentry, he says, have little sense of duty, while the masses of the people are still less concerned with the wo and weal of their country, and he blames men of learning for indulging in empty and unprofitable talk.

But the question that gives him the greatest worry is that of financial readjustment. The financial dilemma of China may be judged from the fact that Premier Tang Shao-yi suddenly left Peking because of the hitch in the loan negotiations, and all hope of his return has been so far abandoned that a movement is now on foot to make Chang Chien or Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese Minister at Washington, Premier. Yuan Shih-kai feels keenly that the financial administration of the Republic is in a state of chaos. In his own words:

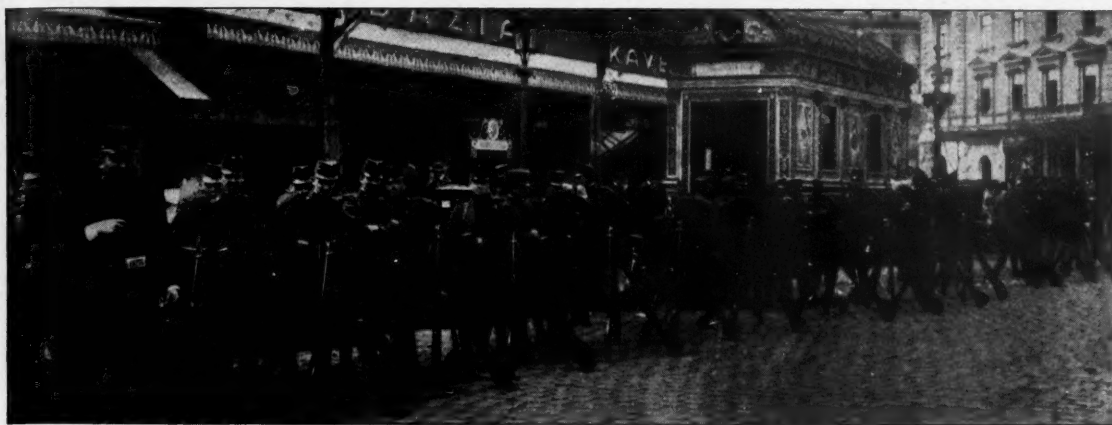
"The revenue for the year past was estimated at \$208,000,000. This year the revenue will be much smaller, owing to the great



A STREET-CAR OVERTURNED FOR A BARRICADE.

of Finance, in whose hands the loan parley has been proceeding satisfactorily, so that according to the latest dispatches China will obtain her loan of \$300,000,000 from the six Powers, and Mr. E. P. Davis, of J. P. Morgan and Co., authoritatively states that the conditions of this loan are being laid before the Chinese Government.—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.





SOLDIERS READY TO ATTACK THE SOCIALIST MOB IN BUDAPEST.

### HUNGARY'S SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE

**P**RESIDENT TISZA was shot at in the House of Deputies and the streets of Budapest drenched with blood in a Socialist rising because the Hungarians want universal suffrage, which has been again and again promised them, and again and again denied. That is the interpretation given by the press of Europe, who point out that a fundamental constitutional principle thus underlies what might seem merely a riot. The electorate, as by law established in Hungary, gives a vote only to men over twenty-six who can pay a direct proportionate tax to the Government on their property or income. Those who can not pay the minimum tax have no vote. Certain large classes, however, professional, scientific, learned, and others, are entitled to a vote without paying this tax, which is regarded by the Socialists and other parties as purchase-money extorted by the Government for a privilege which should be conceded to every free man. Count Tisza is violently opposed to universal suffrage. In consequence of his recent appointment to the presidency of the Chamber, popular rage and indignation were aroused and on May 23 a general strike was ordered by the Budapest labor and Socialist organizations, and more than 60,000 laborers dropt their tools and marched through the streets shouting for universal suffrage. Thousands of street-lamps were broken, hundreds of tram-cars wrecked or burned, and when the military appeared fighting became general, and fifteen dead were left on the field and several hundred wounded.

The following statement we quote from the *London Times'* Vienna correspondent as illustrating the cause of the Hungarian disturbance. The antecedents lie as far back as 1905, when the cry of universal suffrage was raised by the Fejervary cabinet as a sop to Cerberus and a means of coercing the anti-Tisza coalition to abandon its policy of obstruction. To quote the words of the correspondent:

"The coalition, formed to resist the attempt of the Tisza cabinet to overcome parliamentary obstruction by a violent reform of the standing orders, had overthrown Count Tisza at

the polls, but refused to take office save on conditions derogatory to the constitutional military prerogatives of the Crown. The Fejervary cabinet, which succeeded that of Count Tisza, then proposed that the differences between Crown and coalition be tried by the ordeal of universal suffrage. The idea was welcomed by the Magyar Socialist and Labor Party, which organized immense demonstrations in its favor, and by the non-Magyar races, whom the restricted and tortuous franchise practically excludes from parliamentary representation. The coalition felt the force of the movement and prepared to give way. Count Tisza, who detested the idea of universal suffrage even more than he abhorred the coalition, hastened to denounce franchise reform as a mortal peril to Magyar hegemony in Hungary. In April, 1906, the coalition made its peace with the Crown and took office on a program including universal suffrage, but contrived for nearly four years to evade fulfilment of its pledge.

"The Khuen Hedervary cabinet, formed in January, 1910, likewise pledged itself to universal suffrage and likewise broke its engagement. It laid instead before the Chamber an Army Bill providing for a two-years' system of military service and for a corresponding increase in the annual levy of recruits. M. de Justh, leader of a group of the Independence Party, proclaimed his determination not to allow the Army Bill to pass unless a Universal Suffrage Bill were given precedence to, or, at least, linked with it. He and his followers successfully obstructed the Army Bill for a twelvemonth and incidentally overthrew Count Khuen Hedervary.

"Dr. de Lukacs, the present Premier, sought, on taking office, an understanding with M. de Justh, to whom he made proposals on the franchise question which M. de Justh rejected as inadequate. Count Tisza, the veritable leader of the Ministerial Party, then converted Dr. de Lukacs to more energetic methods and procured his own election to the Presidency of the Chamber."

The unpopularity of Tisza and his alleged treachery as a slippery opposer of universal suffrage are dealt with by a prominent Hungarian Socialist, Josef Diner-Dénes in *Vorwaerts* (Berlin). He says that parties considered irreconcilable have united against Tisza. Even the followers of Kossuth, a

prominent member of the aristocracy, have turned against a politician who stands for oligarchy. But the *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna) takes an opposite view, and blames the obstructionists, with their cry of universal suffrage, for a condition of things where bullets are used in debate instead of arguments.



COUNT TISZA.

The Premier who opposed universal suffrage, defied the Socialists, and narrowly escaped assassination.

## ITALY'S WAR ENTHUSIASM

THE SOCIALIST and other Opposition papers in Rome may abuse the war party in the Government and accuse Prime Minister Giolitti of acting in opposition to the people's will in invading Africa, but the Italian correspondent of the London *Times* declares that the exact contrary is the case, and the war is extremely popular. This dispatch is especially interesting as contradicting the idea put forward by some other European papers that Italy is sunk in gloom as a result of her non-success. The *Times* correspondent avers that the war has, so far, laid no burden upon the people, and has been a struggle in which Italy has met with no defeats. The ordinary Italian never tires of reading about the war. "The most popular papers," we are told, "are those that publish the longest and most flowery reports from the scene of military and naval operations. The Italian papers know what their readers want, and what they want is the war." Then, too,

"For those who can not read there are the picture papers, with lurid illustrations of hand-to-hand fights in Tripolitan trenches, or of Italian battle-ships steaming in stormy seas right up to Turkish forts, and landing their huge shells plump into the serried ranks of the terrified defenders."

In fact, we are assured, this war has made the Italians conscious of their national unity as nothing has ever done before. As the *Times* correspondent phrases it:

"The long and short of it is that this war has satisfied as never before the Italians' sense of nationhood. Italy felt that, tho nominally for the last fifty years one of the great Powers of Europe, she was somehow regarded as a more or less negligible quantity, and that even her partners in the Triple Alliance were often inclined to treat her as a 'poor relation.' Indeed, the Italians found, I suspect, a special piquancy in the ill-concealed embarrassment which their Tripolitan adventure at first caused both in Berlin and in Vienna. At any rate, they have the satisfaction now of knowing that Italy at the present moment bulks very large in every European *chancellerie*, and is anything but a negligible quantity in the European situation. Moreover, Italy's first excursion into world politics some twenty years ago had left a bitter taste in her mouth, for the humiliation of Adowa had never been forgotten. The war with Turkey has not resulted so far in any achievement of first-class importance, but from the Italian point of view it constitutes a pleasant record of unbroken successes by land and by sea."

The Italians in this present mood would make any sacrifice to secure the object for which the war was undertaken, declares this writer. To quote his words:

"It can hardly be doubted that, in its present temper, the country would be ready to bear cheerfully very much heavier sacrifices of every kind than the Italian Government has hitherto been compelled, or is likely to be compelled, to demand. For, rightly or wrongly, the Italians believe that this war is making a nation of them, and is destined to establish at last their title to that position among other great nations of Europe which has been hitherto denied, or only grudgingly conceded, to them. This war is in fact to be the real monument that shall worthily

commemorate the completion of the first half-century since the creation of the Italian Kingdom."

The *Times* comments editorially upon these statements in the following terms:

"All Englishmen, except a mere handful of pacifist *doctrinaires*, are filled with hearty admiration for the spirit in which the Italian nation are sustaining the ordeal of war. . . .

"Approval and enthusiasm for the war and for its ends are practically universal, but this does not mean that all Italians are agreed in approbation of its conduct. That certainly is not the case. A good many of them, including some whose judgment is entitled to exceptional weight, share the view of the large number of qualified foreign observers who are convinced that Tripoli can be conquered only in Tripoli. It is not from impatience or from reluctance to bear whatever burdens the war may bring that they have formed this opinion. Hitherto, indeed, the sacrifices which the struggle has imposed upon the nation have been so light as to be hardly appreciable, and they have been more than amply compensated to all Italian minds by the moral results. Crispi, as we know from the recent volume of his memoirs, believed a generation ago that a war would do more than anything else to win for Italy the place she feels to be hers among the nations, and the Italians of to-day believe that this war is now winning it for her. Her successes have been unchecked by defeat or even by regrettable incidents. Her losses have been relatively small, and she has not yet even had to feel the pressure of extra taxation."

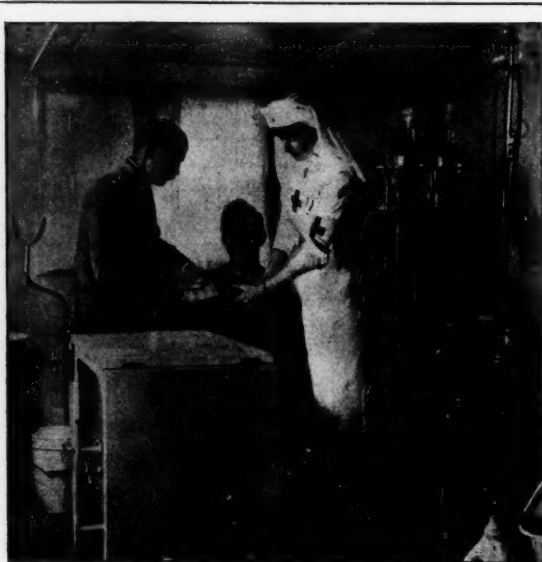
The London *Saturday Review* agrees with all this and thinks Giolitti would have been committing political hara-kiri if he had tried to stem the popular current of opinion that swept toward an invasion of Tripoli. Thus we read:

"No one who has had an opportunity of gaging popular feeling in Italy can doubt that the correspondent in Wednesday's *Times* who stated that

the war was a people's war was correct.

If Signor Giolitti had not invaded Tripoli, some one would have been put in his place to do it. Probably the vast mass of Italians really believed that Tripoli was an El Dorado, and they have yet to be undeceived on that head and also to learn what a desert campaign really means in loss of life and money. But the war is effecting its purpose and is satisfying Italy's ambition. Italy is gradually becoming assured that she is a Great Power, actually and not merely in name, and that she does not hold her place by the indulgence of others. This demonstration is intended rather more for her own allies than for the members of the rival combination. Indeed they received the Italian enterprise at the start with even less enthusiasm than the members of the Triple Entente. The result, however, of the occupation of Tripoli by Italy, which some day or other must become effective, is already causing a general revision of views with regard to the future of the Mediterranean."

"The longest and most flowery reports" of the war are to be read in the Government organ *Tribuna* (Rome), in the organ of the Vatican, *Osservatore Romano*, and the principal "picture paper," which gives in color many sanguinary scenes of the war, the *Tribuna Illustrata* (Rome). These all are eagerly enthusiastic for the conquest of Tripoli. Such reviews as the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) and the *Civiltà Cattolica* also support Giolitti's war policy.



THE DUCHESS OF AOSTA NURSING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

She is "Nurse No. 3" of the Neapolitan section of the Red Cross on the hospital ship *Menfi*. She was Princess Elena of Orleans, daughter of the Comte de Paris, before she married the cousin of the King of Italy.



## THE FEAR OF FOOD

**A**VOIDANCE OF FOOD, or of some particular kind of food, is, it appears, a recognized disease, and has been named "sitophobia." Prof. George M. Niles, of the Atlanta School of Medicine, who discusses it in *The Medical Record* (New York), tells us that it is in the same class of "phobias" or diseased fears as "agoraphobia," the fear of open spaces, or "claustrophobia," the fear of being shut in—both of which have been discussed in these columns. Generally this food-fear is confined to certain classes of viands, often to a single article of food, in which case the person entertaining it may be in other respects a sane and even intelligent citizen. Writes Dr. Niles:

"Probably every physician who reads this study will call to mind a patient who fancies that some ordinarily harmless article contains for her or him a dreadful potentiality for evil. The patient will explain that since a child this article has been tabooed, and that to eat it would invite direful consequences. Close inquiry may elicit the admission that the aforesaid article has never been eaten, but perhaps it disagreed with some other member of the family, and the inference has been drawn that it would necessarily act as a poison to this particular individual.

"I have in mind a neurotic traveling salesman, who is morbidly afraid of butter or any dish prepared from it. The sight of butter on the table before him fills his mind with fearful forebodings, while much of his pocket money is spent in tips to waiters and cooks that nothing may be served him containing this evil agent. An eminent neurologist of New Orleans, some months ago, related to me the experience of a citizen of Louisiana, who developed a phobia for garlic, a flavoring-agent of high repute in some sections of that State. As nearly all of the savory French and Spanish dishes there contain a 'touch' of this somewhat pungent condiment, the patient, who lived in a hotel, found his protein diet extremely restricted. One day, however, in desperation, and at the earnest solicitation of his physician, he partook of a dish containing a little garlic, but he required his medical attendant to stay by his side for six hours to save him from the disastrous consequences anticipated by his abnormal imagination. Finding that he was not injured, nor even distressed, his phobia fortunately disappeared, and he has since relished the toothsome flavor imparted by this bulb of ancient use, the same that comforted the laborers as they built the pyramids for Cheops, and for which the Children of Israel yearned on their dreary journey in quest of the Promised Land."

It does not follow from the imaginary character of most of these fears, however, that they may always be safely disregarded, for:

"The mental impress of food as it is eaten may regulate the supply and character of the necessary juices for its digestion; . . . a placid and cheerful frame of mind may aid the organs concerned in the bodily upkeep, or . . . a distaste or antipathy may, as it were, 'dry up the fountains' for certain articles, converting them to all intents and purposes into foreign bodies. Thus it is apparent that a violent dislike or fear amounting to a phobia for any particular foods will . . . exert a real and tangible inhibitory effect on the special agencies required for their digestion, and that to force a fearful patient to eat them might result in serious damage."

What is the source of such dislikes? They may often be ascribed, Dr. Niles tells us, to temperamental peculiarities, to education, or to environment, and to trace them to their start-

ing-point is often interesting. He gives several instances that have come under his personal observation. One man has never been able to eat June apples because on his father's farm a tree of this variety grew next to a stable. Another has never been able to eat a catfish since seeing a large school of them in a dirty stream. We read on:

"Another etiological factor in producing a sitophobia is a disagreeable or painful personal experience with some food or food product, as the following shows: A lady of mature years informed me that, when a little girl, she was inordinately fond of apple dumplings, thinking she could never get enough. On one occasion, however, the cook made a special baking of the coveted delicacy, so as to permit this youthful epicurean to have her fill. The result was a severe attack of indigestion, leaving in its wake a phobia for apple dumpling that time has not erased.

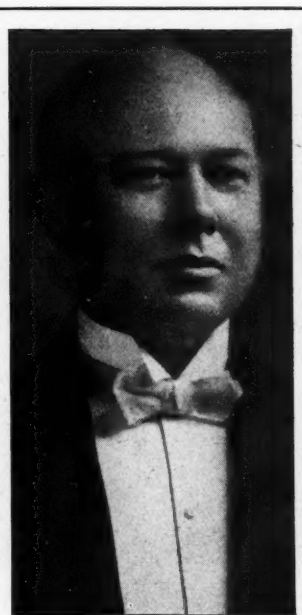
"One of the most fruitful causes of the various sitophobias lies in the 'half-baked' writings of self-appointed health teachers, who with lurid philippics hurled at some of our most wholesome articles of food, couched as they are in attractive language, and bolstered up by specious arguments, create injurious dietetic fads. I have in mind one religious sect who constantly inveigh against meat, so that some of its members possess a real sitophobia for this most economical protein. Thus we find the cults and isms, the schools of 'new thought,' the vegetarians and fruitarians, and others, who with a cheerful ignorance, flavored with more zeal than discretion, are constantly sowing the seeds of fear for the very classes of food most necessary for the well-being of the bodily economy."

The way to treat these "sitophobias," or "food-fears," is generally by suggestion, or at any rate by acting on the mind more than on the body. Instruction in cooking will stop many of them, for they frequently arise, as seen above, from a single case of indigestion. If the dislike is powerful enough to constitute an idiosyncrasy, it should be respected

as long as it exists. A systematic onslaught upon it can be made only by gaining the patient's confidence, getting him to eat, unwittingly, the article he fears and then pointing out that it has done him no harm. The physician should be quite sure of his ground, however, before risking this procedure, for breaking the news might result in both indignation and retroactive disgust, defeating the desired end. Says Dr. Niles:

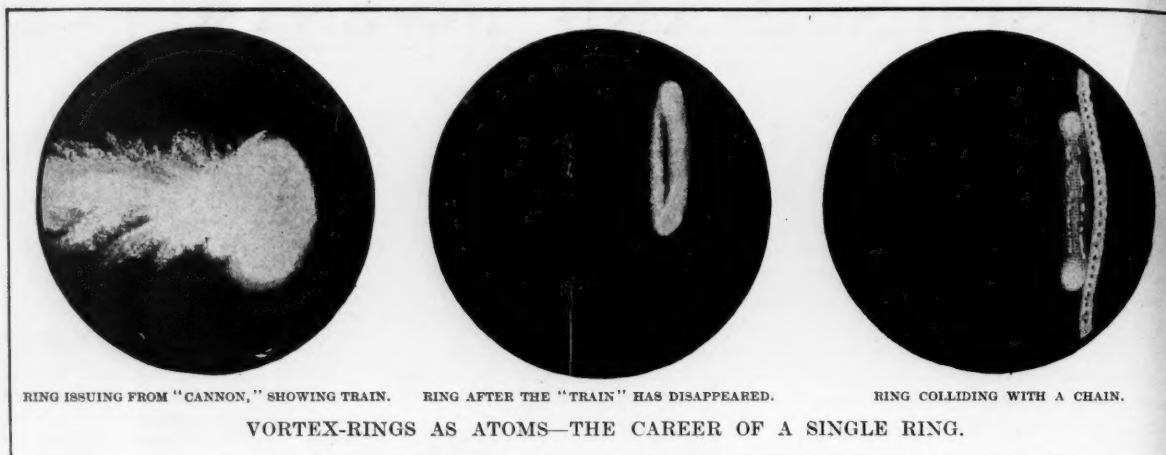
"Some sitophobias, limited to unimportant articles, are best ignored. If the patient is well enough nourished, if other foods in the same class are taken in sufficient quantities to furnish ample calories, and if no special inconvenience is given other members of the family, strenuous efforts to abate such harmless phobias are not justified.

"Change of environment, of food, of habits, and of occupation, all exert a helpful influence on fearful and unreasoning appetites. Muscular exercise to the point of fatigue is perhaps the best of all remedial measures in overcoming a sitophobia. Manual labor in the open air, if pushed to the physiological limit, seldom fails to produce a keen hunger. . . . Thus, if we can induce our ill-nourished and timorous patients to enter into a complete change of habits and diet, so that, as far as practicable, muscular effort may take the place of sorrowful meditation; that live, outward interests may banish morbid introspection; that real, bodily fatigue may replace microscopic self-analysis, then may we confidently anticipate a healthy desire for those articles of food demanded by a normal body."



PROF. GEORGE M. NILES.  
Who tells how extreme aversion to an article of food may be a disease, and gives suggestions for curing it.





### COMPLEXION AND CLIMATE

ARE MEN of fair or dark complexions better fitted to endure long residence in the tropics? The views of Major Woodruff, of the United States Army, that a dark skin is nature's protection, and that the effect of brilliant light is especially harmful to blondes, are familiar to our readers. A different view is taken by another United States Army surgeon, Maj. Weston P. Chamberlain, who, as President of the Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases in the Philippine Islands, has carried out an inquiry whose results were lately published in *The Philippine Journal of Science*, in a paper entitled "Observations on the Influence of the Philippine Climate on White Men of the Blonde and of the Brunette Type." Says a reviewer in *The Lancet* (London, May 11):

"A large number of his observations were conducted upon two groups of men, about 500 of whom were selected as typical blondes, and 500 as typical brunettes, from among the American military and police forces serving in the colony. A number of detailed physical examinations and laboratory tests were carried out, and the relative amount of sickness occurring in each group was noted. Some data were collected as to the relative proportion of blondes and brunettes invalidated home, as compared with proportions of the same types among 10,000 enlisted men in the United States Army. Particulars were also obtained of a series of cases of sunstroke and heat exhaustion occurring in the United States in which the type of the patients' complexion had been recorded.

"It seems at first sight natural to suppose that dark-complexioned persons would best stand the effects of a hot climate, since the natives of the torrid zone are all dark-skinned; and this pigmentation and similarly the tanning of the Caucasian's skin might be regarded as a protective effort of Nature against the chemical activity of sunlight. The negro stands a hot climate well owing to a certain anatomical difference in his skin, which keeps cooler than that of the white man, this being the result of the sweat-glands of the former secreting more evenly and more copiously than those of the latter. Major Chamberlain thinks it doubtful if the actinic component of sunlight is a factor in what is termed the tropical deterioration of health in the white man. The experimental work of Aron, at Manila, on the action of the tropical sun on men and animals seems to show that its deleterious influence is due to the long heat-rays rather than to the short-length ultra-violet waves. The evidence collected by Major Chamberlain was in certain particulars conflicting, but this is what might be expected if there was no real diversity between the two types as regards resistance to tropical influences. The differences which were noted were so slight that no clear distinction can be made

as to the effects of climate upon fair or dark men. This naturally suggests that some other factor than complexion has a share in affecting the results.

"While it appears, as a result of Major Chamberlain's investigations, that in selecting men for service in the tropics the color of the complexion need not be considered, there is also this further indication—namely, that one of the main factors in the maintenance of health in hot countries is proper sanitation, using the term in its widest sense, and including in it extermination of insects and other vermin with destruction of their haunts and breeding-places."

### EXPERIMENTAL ATOMS

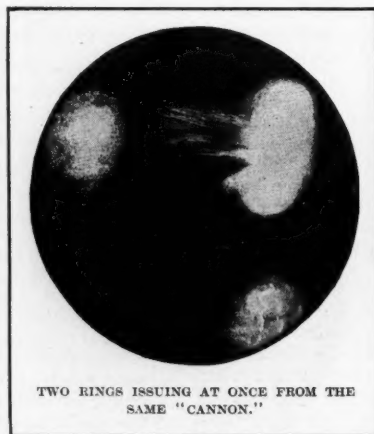
EVER SINCE Sir William Thomson, afterward Lord Kelvin, suggested that the atoms of matter might be only vortex rings in the ether, the rings a smoker idly blows from his mouth have acquired new interest. Up to the present time this type of ring in air was the most perfect that could be produced experimentally. Quite recently an invention for making perfect rings in liquids and for photographing their motions and changes of form has been brought out. Several interesting discoveries have been made with this, the most important being the ease with which the rings coalesce or unite. This fact would seem to negative Kelvin's celebrated vortex-atom theory of matter, for if two rings unite into one whenever

they meet, the whole universe, on this theory, would soon be transformed into a single gigantic atom. But H. Vigneron, who writes on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, May 25), suggests that in a perfect fluid the results of a collision between rings may not be what it is in the imperfect or "sticky" fluids which are the only ones subject to our human experimentation. Mr. Vigneron writes:

"The great difficulty was to control the formation of the rings. Northrup devised a method of producing colored rings in water, instead of in air, so as to be able to photograph them more easily. The 'cannon,' as he calls the generating apparatus, is a cylindrical device 3 inches in diameter and 2½ inches long, one of whose ends is closed by a thin plate of phosphor bronze, which can be struck

sharply with a sort of metal hammer actuated by a strong electro-magnet. The opposite face is made of metal disks having holes of different diameters. This device makes it possible to produce vortex rings with considerable velocity.

"This pacific gun is immersed in a vessel of water with glass sides to permit of observation, and it is filled with colored liquid which, under the action of the hammer-stroke, issues from the





hole in the form of a vortex ring. . . . The motion of the rings thus formed is very rapid; the speed is about six feet per second. They move in a straight line, and the plane of the ring is always at right angles to this direction.

"On issuing from the 'cannon,' the ring is accompanied by a colored train which disappears at some distance from the opening. When the water of the vessel contains in suspension particles more dense than the water, the rings that encounter them do not carry them along, and do not incorporate them. The vortices pass, without notable deformation, through fine linen screens stretched across their path. Finally, if a ring meets an obstacle, a stretched chain, for instance, the latter is clearly bent by the force of impact. . . .

"The most interesting results are those obtained when the diaphragm is pierced with two holes, one above the other, whence two vortices start together. The two rings are exactly like the ones obtained with a single hole, but as soon as they leave the generator they are seen to approach each other, their planes being slightly bent toward the direction of propagation. This attraction increases, and finally the two vortices unite, forming a single ring having a vibratory motion."

Such are the chief results furnished by experience. How can we use them to explain the vortices? We read:

"Calculation is powerless here, not to describe the general features of the phenomena, but to penetrate the details, the theoretical case usually treated being that of perfect liquids without viscosity. The fact that the vortices are mutually attracted and may displace solid bodies shows that they are surrounded by what may be called a field of moving fluid, analogous to the magnetic field that exists in the space around a conductor traversed by an electric current. . . .

"The question occurs whether in a perfect fluid the phenomena would remain the same; would two vortex rings in the ether unite in the same way? If they would, in a system of vortex electrons or atoms, these would not preserve their own individuality, but would join to form a resultant global system, in which they would all disappear.

"These questions can not be answered at the present time, as the necessary experimental basis is wanting; but Mr. Northrup's experiments are none the less instructive, and they throw quite a new light on the question of liquid vortices, so interesting and so rich in consequences."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

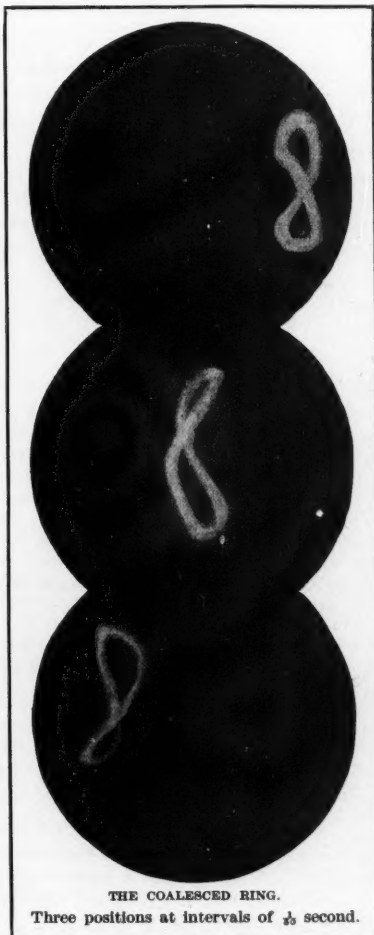
### A PROOF WORTH \$25,000

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS awaits the student who will prove a certain proposition proposed by the French mathematician Fermat about 250 years ago. This prize was offered about five years since, and is to remain open to all comers for a century. Prof. G. A. Miller, who tells of it in a recent address on "Modern Mathematical Research," printed in *Science* (New York, June 7), fears that such a large inducement may set all sorts of mediocre mathematicians to wasting their time. The proposition to be proved is that the sum of no two powers except squares is itself a power of the same degree. Sums of squares are often squares; for instance, the square of 3 is 9 and that of 4 is 16. Add 16 and 9 and you have 25, which is the square of 5. But this has never been found to be true for cubes or fourth powers, or any powers above 2, and Fermat asserted that no such cases would or could ever be found. He proved it, too; at least he said he had done so; but his proof is lost and no one has ever recovered it or discovered another, altho partial proofs have been found for definite powers—for instance, for those that are multiples of 3, 4, 5, and of certain prime numbers. Some of the world's greatest mathematicians have been working on this problem for centuries, altho it is a question of pure arithmetic and its truth or falsity makes no practical difference to anyone. Says Professor Miller:

"It is too early to determine whether the balance of the effects of this prize will tend toward real progress. One desirable feature is the fact that the interest on the money is being used from year to year to further important mathematical enterprises. . . .

"What appears as a bad effect of this offered prize is the fact that many people with very meager mathematical training and still less ability are wasting their time and money by working out and publishing supposed proofs. The number of these is

already much beyond 1,000 and no one can foresee the extent to which this kind of literature will grow, especially if the complete solution will not be attained during the century. A great part



of this waste would be eliminated if those who would like to test their ability along this line could be induced to read, before they offer their work for publication, the discussion of more than 100 supposed proofs whose errors are pointed out in a German mathematical magazine called *Archiv der Mathematik und Physik*, published by B. G. Teubner, of Leipsic. A very useful pamphlet dealing with this question is entitled, 'Ueber das letzte Fermatische Theorem, von B. Lind,' and was also published by B. G. Teubner, in 1910.

"A possible good effect of the offered prize is that it may give rise to new developments and to new methods of attack. . . . If such extensions will result from this offer they will go far to offset the bad effect noted above, and they may leave a decided surplus of good. Such a standing problem may also tend to lessen mathematical idolatry, which is one of the most serious barriers to real progress. We should welcome everything which tends to elevate the truth above our idols formed by men, institutions, or books.

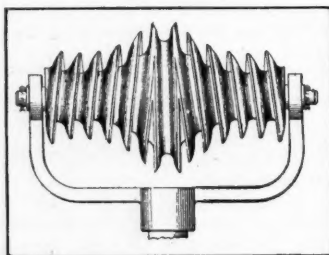
"In view of the fact that the offered prize is about \$25,000 and that lack of marginal space in his copy of Diophantus was the reason given by Fermat for not communicating his proof, one might be tempted to wish that one could send credit for a dime back through the ages to Fermat and thus secure this coveted prize and the wonderful proof, if it actually existed. This might, however, result more seriously than one would at first suppose; for if Fermat had bought on credit a dime's worth of paper even during the year of his death, 1665, and if this bill had been drawing compound interest at the rate of six per cent. since that time, the bill would now amount to more than seven times as much as the prize. It would therefore require more than \$150,000, in addition to the amount of the prize, to settle this bill now."

## NO MORE LOST TROLLEYS

NOTHING IS MORE provoking to passengers in a hurry than to find that the car is "off its trolley." The trolley-wire is narrow and the groove on the trolley-wheel just fits it; to try to get them together is like trying for the bull's-eye on a distant target. All this is to be changed, and consequent delays will be prevented, if the trolley companies see fit to adopt a device invented by Benjamin R. Beach, of Fieldsboro, N. J., and described in *The Inventive Age* (Washington, June 1). According to this paper it consists of a benevolent screw-thread which obligingly picks up the wire that has gone wrong and with a few turns puts it back where it belongs. A series of spiral grooves on each side automatically feed the wire into the trolley-wheel in the center, as shown in the accompanying cut. To quote the description:

"It provides a finder which automatically returns the wheel when it misses the wire, and has an arrangement of spirally grooved rollers, which are longitudinally concealed to clear crossing wires. Guard rollers, as seen in the accompanying cut, are arranged on opposite sides of the trolley-wheel; each roller is provided with an inwardly extending spiral groove. . . . Each roller is thickest at its inner end, where the roller contacts with the side of the wheel, and the spiral groove thereof communicates with the top portion of the groove, to lead the trolley-wheel thereto. The outer end of each roller is of smaller diameter than the inner end, but of greater than the intermediate part of the roller. . . .

"In this way a longitudinal curvature is provided in each finding and guard roller, which adapts it to pass under crossing wires and other fixtures in the trolley-line without coming in contact with any part of the overhead structure. The outer flanges of the convolutions of the spiral groove of each roller are bent inward toward the wheel so as to partially overhang the adjacent convolution. These flanges are thus adapted to act as retaining-hooks to hold the wire falling into any convolution of a spiral groove against jumping out, thus preventing the trolley as a whole from jumping out. In the revolutions of the trolley, the wire is fed in by the spiral groove until restored to the groove in the trolley-wheel."



TO KEEP THE TROLLEY ON THE WIRE.  
A device which is expected to eliminate vexatious delays.

## STORAGE-BATTERY CHARGED BY LIGHT

A STORAGE-BATTERY that can be charged merely by exposing it to light has been devised in Germany. As is well known, the energy "stored" in such a battery is not primarily electrical, but chemical. Electrical energy is changed to chemical energy when the battery is charged, and when it gives out current the chemical energy is changed again to the electrical form. It has now been found that the energy of luminous radiation may be used to charge a particular form of battery. Ordinary sunlight may be used, but better results may be obtained with the invisible ultra-violet rays at the upper end of the solar spectrum. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, May 23):

"The charging of an electric storage-battery consists in producing by electrolysis a chemical reaction opposite to that which took place during the discharge. As light is capable of inducing chemical action, it has been thought that it might be possible to devise a storage-battery whose recharge might be effected simply by exposing it to light.

"In an article entitled, somewhat improperly, 'The electric storage of light,' which has appeared in the *Zeitschrift für Elektrochemie*, . . . Mr. C. Winter shows that such a storage-battery may actually be built on the sole condition that not ordinary visible radiation shall be used, but ultra-violet light, which, because of its higher frequency, has greater energy."

Winter's battery has two platinum plates immersed in chlorides of iron and mercury. When the plates are connected, current is generated, accompanied by a chemical reaction between these chlorides. The current is not a strong one, and in its present form the battery would not pay for industrial use, but its principle is so curious and points the way to such a remarkable improvement, that we may expect much work to be done toward perfecting it and making it practical. The action described above resembles that of all the commercial types of storage-battery. We should expect that to charge it, it would be necessary to pass an electric current through it, reversing the chemical changes that occurred during the discharge and bringing the battery to the exact condition in which it was at starting. The startling fact is that this electric charging is unnecessary. Says the writer:

"To charge the element, it is sufficient to expose the solution to the action of the ultra-violet rays of a quartz mercury-vapor lamp. The inverse reaction then takes place of itself. . . . The inventor also operates with solar light, but the element when recharged by this means gives only 20-30 millivolts, or 4 to 5 times less than with the ultra-violet light. But who knows? By pursuing the way thus opened, may we not succeed in transforming the luminous energy of the sun economically into electric energy?"—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO STUDY CAVE ANIMALS—A whole world of animal and plant life is found in caverns, differing widely in some respects from the surface world to which it is so closely related. The cave cousins of our open-air creatures are largely blind, and the cave plants are devoid of the chlorophyll, or green coloring-matter, that makes nature so gay above ground. These peculiarities are obviously adaptations to environment and have always interested biologists, some of whom have hoped, by studying them, to throw light on vexed problems of evolution. In Paris, a laboratory for "speleobiology," or cave-biology, was established some time ago in the catacombs under the Jardin des Plantes, but it was entirely destroyed by the great floods of 1910. A new laboratory for this purpose has just been built, by the gift of Mr. Henri Gadeau de Kerville, of Rouen, upon—or



rather, underneath—the site of Saint-Paer, on the Lower Seine. Says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris, April 26):

"The laboratory is in a cave discovered by Mr. de Kerville, in the course of his archeological investigations.

"By a stairway of 40 steps, an antechamber is reached, furnished with tables and cages for animals. Then comes a zoological gallery containing aquariums and covered boxes, also for animals; following this is a botanical room with pots and stands; and finally a room provided with service tables. The temperature varies but slightly.

"Many experiments can be conducted here, some of which are already in progress. It is solely by experiments in caverns that we may ascertain the effect of a subterranean environment on animals and plants."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## SALTY DEPOSITS ON BRICKWORK

**I**RREGULAR PATCHES and spots of whitish or yellowish matter often appear suddenly on brick walls or structures, and disfigure them greatly. When the astonished owner questions his architect or his builder he is usually told: "Oh, that is only salts; they will go away after a while." And sometimes the deposit does vanish, but in other cases it may increase and last in varying forms for years. It is difficult to get information about its composition or the conditions under which it appears or disappears. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) says that every builder ought to be well informed on this subject. He tells us:

"Owing to their lightness, convenience, and ease of handling and to the extreme variety of the decorative effects that their use makes possible, bricks have assumed considerable importance in modern construction. Unfortunately, the appearance of the façades in which they constitute the principal material is often injured by saline efflorescences forming brownish or yellowish patches; the solidity of the walls is at the same time affected because the crystallization of the efflorescent salts not only favors the disintegration of the bricks, whose pores they enter, but also determines moist areas that soften the mortar of the joints and facilitate the scaling of the paint.

"Similar efflorescence also appears on bricks before using, notably while drying, and this is sometimes the cause of loss to the manufacturers, who are obliged to abandon the clay deposits on which they are at work, or to sell their bricks at less than cost.

"These annoying deposits have been studied for a long time. It is known that they are formed by a layer of soluble salts that the water has brought from within to the outside of the brick, and which have crystallized, on contact with the air, by simple evaporation of the liquid that has held them in solution. For the most part, these salts are sulfates of potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium, and particularly of lime; the latter, tho not very soluble, makes the most abundant efflorescences and the least easily washed away by rain. But we find also constantly chlorids and carbonates, chiefly of potassium and sodium. It would seem then that the presence of soluble salts in the substances used must be the indispensable condition to the appearance of the phenomenon. Nevertheless, it has been shown that certain efflorescences are made up of pure sodium carbonate, tho neither the bricks nor the water, nor the mortar used, contained the slightest trace of this salt. It is supposed that in this case . . . there is a chemical reaction between common salt in the water used and the lime of the mortar. But in most cases these salts preexist, fully formed, either in the clay used in brick-making, or in the water, or in the mortar; sometimes, also, they may result from oxidation in the burning or from the action of sulfurous gases in the furnace."

It has been hoped to eliminate these salts by simply washing the clay, but this is always expensive and sometimes spoils the material, the usual practise being to expose it to the rain, which

contains acids that render soluble the insoluble salts in the clay, thus making matters worse. A better plan is to use none but the best quality of clay in brick-making, and the finest mortar in putting the bricks together. Water containing dissolved mineral substances should never be used for either purpose. If such substances are present in the clay, they may be rendered insoluble by chemical means, such as treatment with a solution of a salt of barium. We read in conclusion:

"As for existing deposits, they can easily be caused to disappear by washing, either with pure water, or, if this fails, with slightly acidulated water. The information given above should be in the possession of all persons in the building-trades, who will find frequent occasion to make use of it."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## PUMPING WITH AIR BUBBLES

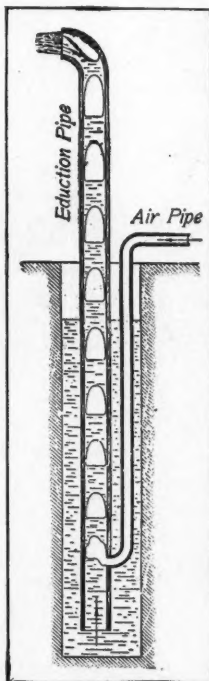
**T**HE "AIR-LIFT PUMP," as it is called, a device in which water is raised by delivering compressed air at the lower end of a pipe leading from a reservoir, so that the rising bubbles lift out the liquid in small sections, has been gaining in popularity and use of late. A clear statement of the working of this interesting form of water-lift—it can scarcely be called a "pump"—together with its advantages and disadvantages, is contributed by G. J. Davis and C. R. Weidner to the *Bulletin* of the University of Wisconsin, and an abstract appears in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, May). The principle on which the pump works is that of using a series of large air bubbles as pistons or lifts. Each, as it rises to the surface, carries with and above it a certain quantity of water. The force that really lifts air and water together is, of course, the downward pressure of the water outside, so that we may simply say that the introduction of the bubbles makes the mixture in the pipe lighter, enabling the heavier "solid" water outside to force it up and out. The construction of the pump is simple enough. It has one pipe for the discharge of the water and another for conveying compressed air to a point near its lower end. These "pumps" are not very efficient, but have great capacity. In other words, they do not raise much water per unit of power expended, but will raise enormous quantities in a short time. Says *The Engineering Magazine*:

"An air-lift pump will discharge more liquid from a well of small bore than will any other type of pump. This is due to the fact that almost the entire cross-sectional area of the well is available for the flow of liquid, and the action is nearly continuous. The quantity that can be discharged by an air-lift pump is only limited by the capacity of

the well and the expense of pumping at unreasonably high rates; while deep-well pumps, the majority of which are single-acting, limit the discharge by the allowable piston speed, which usually does not exceed 100 feet per minute. . . .

"The fact that there are absolutely no moving parts in the well makes the pump especially fitted for handling dirty or gritty water, sewage, mine water, and acid or alkaline solutions in chemical or metallurgical works, or other corrosive liquids. Liquids that attack metals, such as brine, sulfuric acid, etc., may be pumped by the air-lift pump, because the pump and appurtenances may be replaced at a small expense and loss of time. The application of the air-lift as a dredge-pump has been tried and found successful, but it has not been extensively used for this purpose."

*The Engineering Magazine* emphasizes still another valuable feature of the air-lift pump, which is due to the very simplicity of its construction, namely: that it is "not liable to sudden stoppages or breakdowns."



THE AIR-LIFT PUMP.



# LETTERS AND ART



## PAINTING LABOR'S UNREST

**M**OST PEOPLE classify art among the "aristocratic" products of the human soul. Mr. Edmund Gosse some time ago devoted a considerable essay to proving this trait of aristocracy as inherently necessary in the nature of art. Dr. Joachim Friedenthal, however, attempts to show that art and Socialism are not irreconcilable, and takes the case of a German painter, Käthe Kollwitz, to illustrate his point. She fits the argument even better than Zola, he contends, because the French writer was "betrayed by his habit of working with a 'tendency' and as a doctrinaire." Not long ago we reproduced some German pictures that dealt objectively with the spectacle of labor. The artist here considered pierces to the inner heart of labor's unrest; yet she maintains her artistic aloofness, as the writer shows in his analysis of her work printed in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart). He says:

"We do not know whether the work of the Berlin artist, Käthe Kollwitz, is very widely known. But it is the most modern, the most touching, the most thrilling example of a Socialist school of art which still remains true to art. Whether she does it consciously or unconsciously, there is no straining after an effect, so that the pictures are altogether free from what we may call tendency. Käthe Kollwitz fills her graphic pictures with vagabond figures taken from the darkest slums of Berlin. But she draws with the skilful strength and greatness of a creative artist which it is rare to find in a woman. She also seems to me to be the first artistic representative of the proletariat in northern Germany. With a direct and clear insight, accompanied with deep sympathy and artistic fearlessness, this woman chooses her subject. And she chooses the most difficult technic in art, so that she is evidently a master not only of artistic difficulties, but of ease and freedom. She chooses that kind of technic in which the dark background and a firm lifelike vigor of the lines melt into faintness, grow into duskness, exhibiting the very finest psychological knowledge of the inner life of the thing which she depicts.

"Most of her subjects are ruined women with fixt and empty faces, scenes of unspeakable poverty, all forms of human unhappiness, gloomy misfortunes which speak to us from her pictures with pathetic directness. And yet it is not so much by the technical perfection that we are influenced as by the plain sincerity and justice and strength of her art. The pictures taken from scenes in the 'Strike of Weavers' have a historical significance. Among them are to be found a lifelike movement, a strength in composition, that make us astonished that out of such material she could produce such effects. In her pictures we see not only the greatest artistic skill, but this woman has the specialty of making her subjects interesting, and what was interesting before of itself she makes even more interesting.

This is certainly a special gift of great value. Thus it is quite possible, is absolutely necessary, that we should have a Socialist art which keeps itself free from all taint of tendency, and from all political significance. Better far is it for such art to have for its main aim to awaken the social feeling in the minds of those who examine it."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

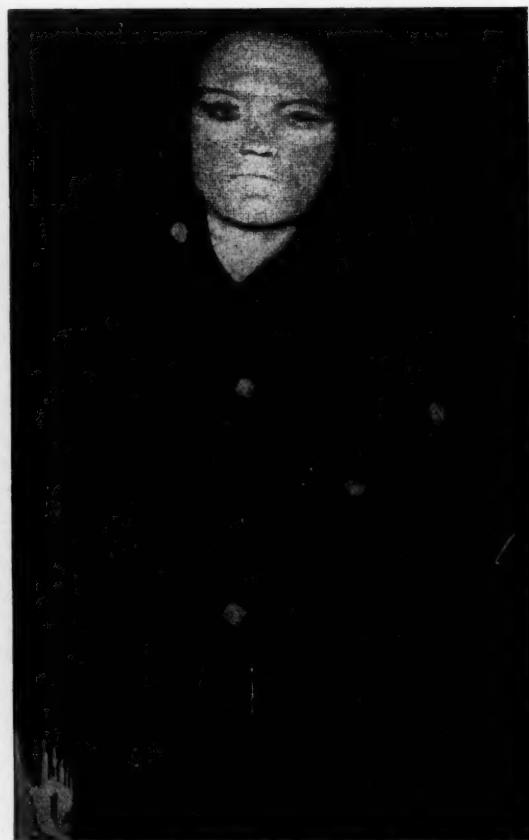
## AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES SEEN BY A BRITISH DON

**I**T WAS NATURAL, perhaps, that so distinguished a classical scholar as Prof. Gilbert Murray should lament, with some of our own educators, the fading-out of the study of Greek in American universities. He is not to be thought of as a fossil like some of the older adherents of classical study. No one probably in the English universities to-day has done more to vitalize the study of Greek there; so when he came recently to conduct a brief course at Amherst he had an opportunity somewhat better than the casual voyager from Europe. In the London *Morning Post* Professor Murray reports that he found "a deep decay has eaten into the study of classics in America"; but he did not miss the further hopeful condition existing in "a wide-spread consciousness of the loss of the finer bloom of scholarship involved in this decay." He was "struck with this general sense of regret for a lost inheritance." He dates the loss from the period of the great Harvard innovation:

"The decay in classical study is, I think, due in part to President Eliot's policy at Harvard. He abolished compulsory Greek and left his students power to make their own choice of subjects. It is an experiment which I wish had been tried in a laboratory less noble than Harvard. President Eliot is a man of great distinction and influence, and he has given currency to what is called 'vocational education.' He defends the phrase with much philosophical resource, bringing in Mr. Bryce to illustrate his point, 'for what better vocational training could the American Ambassador have had for his work than a training in the classics?' Mr. Bryce, who

stands for the classical side in education, is thus cleverly used to give weight and 'dignity' to the 'vocational' theory, which means, in the case of the vast majority, a non-classical training. I met many people who were either altogether unable to find a school where Greek was taught, or they had, after great difficulty, succeeded in getting a small class formed—of one or two pupils."

Professor Murray shows himself not insensible to ideals out of harmony with his favorite studies. He could "understand perfectly well how the idea of 'practicality' came to be regal in



THE LOT OF WOMAN.

Not ideal beauty, but the esthetic realization of frustrated lives is what the Socialist painter sees here.

the American mind to the exclusion, or, at least, the subservience, of studies which do not directly lead to skill or merchantry." Because—

"America is educating a vast democracy with splendid public spirit and success. The general effectiveness of education and the public zeal for it impress me deeply. I can see quite well that circumstances demanded that a quick, cheap, business-like education should be given to meet the needs of the immediate moment. It seemed a waste of time to go to the marketplace by way of Athens. But I think the time has come which demands a deeper and more solid—and, therefore, a slower—education. Great insurgent forces are at work in the United States, and citizenship will require in the future finer training and vision than in the past."

One of these "insurgent forces," and one that is having a disintegrating effect upon the language, is the "miscellaneous composition of the nation." Such a condition naturally justifies the teaching of "rhetoric" as "a school of style"—something not known in British universities. Professor Murray believes, however, that "the best aid to purity and dignity of diction, and the strongest defense of it, rests in a knowledge of the ancient models." And—

"The moral I have drawn from my visit is that at Oxford we must preserve our ancient individuality and continue to teach the classics in the old, thorough way. The American universities, admirable as they are, can not give an education like 'Mods.' and 'Greats'—they have no honors system—and my feeling is that we ought to keep these distinctive features and set to work steadily to improve them. It is destructive of all true mental development to have every university fashioned according to one pattern. Surely two of the twenty universities in the United Kingdom might still remain classical universities. Personally, I would like something similar to the Princeton system—Greek obligatory for the arts man and optional for the science."

But some "admirable features" were found here also. For example:

"Their excellent libraries, to begin with, and the architectural arrangements by means of which a professor and his class have easy access to the best books of reference. There is no honors degree, but the pass standard is good; ours ought to be stiffened so as to come more into line with it. I am all for improving the pass degree at Oxford. Then there is the swift effectiveness with which they punish or drop men who do not pass their exams. The vivid and vigorous spirit which colors and animates the whole of their university life deserves praise. I believe that they allow athleticism to absorb too much of the time and energy of the student; and not only athletics, but curious dramatic competitions abound and tend to swallow up the sacred hours. At Yale they have a daily paper, and I am told that one young fellow did little else for three months than hurry about getting news and searching for 'scoops' in order to win a place on the staff. Such is the rivalry to get into the inner counsels of this journal of undergraduates that no little sacrifice and enterprise are necessary. In one of the universities there is a school of journalism. . . .

"I was greatly pleased with the way the men who have 'gone down' keep up their associations with their Alma Mater. They

go out and become wealthy sons of commerce, it may be, but they do not forget their intellectual mother, and continually return to enrich her with their gifts. There are societies which may roughly be called old students' associations—their strict name is classes, with the particular year added, as the 'class of 1890'—and these societies delight in spending money to make their 'studious cloister' a still nobler place. The stadium at Harvard was one of these gifts, made, I believe, by several classes combined."

## THE USELESSNESS OF GREEK

ANOTHER SCOT, however, seems to disagree absolutely with Professor Murray on the merits of Greek. There is no need of being disconsolate because Greek is out of fashion, says the Glasgow *Evening News*. Scotland thus blows both hot and cold on this subject. "If Greek is gone, and there seems no doubt of it," says the Glasgow writer, "learning, culti-



THE UPRISING OF THE FARMERS.

Käthe Kollwitz, who drew the pictures that are reproduced on these pages, stands as "the first artistic representative of the proletariat in northern Germany."

vation, and power are not going to come to an end." "These qualities are not inseparably bound up with a knowledge of the language of Homer." And this editor goes on to quote Philip Gilbert Hamerton, whose book on "The Intellectual Life" is now appearing in England in a shilling reprint. This is his testimony:

"One of the most distinguished of modern thinkers, a scholar of the rarest classical attainments, said to me in reference to some scheme of mine for renewing my classical studies, that they would be of no more use to me than numismatics. It is this feeling, the feeling that Greek speculation is of less consequence to the modern world than German and French speculation, which causes so many of us, rightly or wrongly, to regard it as a paleontological curiosity, interesting for those who are curious as to the past of the human mind, but not likely to be influential upon its future."

"This estimate of ancient thinking is not often exprest quite



so openly as I have just expressed it, and yet it is very generally prevalent even among the most thoughtful people, especially if modern science has had any conspicuous influence in the formation of their minds. The truth is, as Sydney Smith observed many years ago, that there is a confusion of language in the use of the word 'ancient.'

"We say 'the ancients,' as if they were older and more experienced men than we are, whereas the age and experience are entirely on our side. They were the clever children, 'and we only are the white-bearded, silver-haired ancients, who have treasured up, and are prepared to profit by, all the experience which human life can supply.' The sense of our larger experience, as it grows in us and becomes more distinctly conscious, produces a corresponding decline in our feelings of reverence for classic times."

## WOMAN'S EXIT FROM WESLEYAN

COEDUCATION has lost one of its earliest strongholds in the East, but the valedictory of the young women on leaving Wesleyan University seems to one editor very like a satire on one objection to them. At least they furnish opportunity for the New York *Tribune* to be pleasantly satirical on their behalf in pointing out the nature of their "tactless farewell." "True feminine grace," says this journal, "might have led them to make themselves regretted and to leave, if possible, the memory of the sway of coeducation as a pleasant feature of the good old days!" But "to make their exit with a defiant boast of scholarly superiority by all of them grabbing Phi Beta Kappa keys from the men was to poison the cup of masculine satisfaction over the future absence of petticoats from the Wesleyan campus." The *Tribune* deals severely with one objection that college men have brought forward to oust woman from her place as competitor in the coeducational scheme:

"Whatever be the objections to coeducation in colleges—and in Wesleyan those objections seem to have been well founded, since the system has been abandoned after a trial, tho the Methodist Church institutions have been among those antecedently most favorable to it—the objection on the part of the men that the women carried off too many of the honors is one that they ought to be ashamed to avow. It will not do to say that the women are 'grinds,' or that the necessary outside activities of their brothers in securing a rounded college life interfere with their class-room work. Properly balanced outside activities do not interfere with class-room work.

"If the tone and atmosphere of a college are such that an average student leading a normal life in companionship with his fellows finds it necessary to sacrifice scholarship, that fact is a serious indictment of the institution's standards. Nor, so far as we have observed, does the woman in college neglect the human side of her course. She seems to have as much fun and as many larks and to engage in as large a variety of student activities as the men. But apparently she has a better sense of proportion and a more serious purpose of study when study is in order. She does not shed culture as a duck does water, while, according to Professor Baker of Harvard, the young men do. When she goes to college her primary aim is generally to make the best use possible of her intellectual opportunities. Of how large a proportion of college men can that truthfully be said? Outside of some technical

and professional courses, few students who are well prepared find themselves overworked in college or university. And as for the humanizing outside activities—which in due measure are undoubtedly of the greatest value—fully half of them are merely a dissipation of energy and another name for idleness.

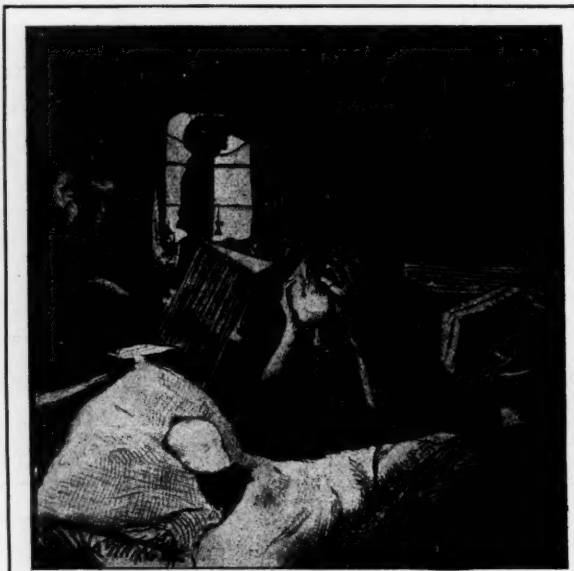
"Some of our college presidents who are in full sympathy with all proper activities of student life, and are themselves members of college fraternities, have recently called attention to the unreasonably low average of scholarship among their students as a whole, and the still lower average of the fraternity men, generally the picked men most prominent in student affairs. They are not asking for prodigies of learning or labor, but only for reasonable industry and faithfulness to the purposes for which men profess to be in college. Apparently the Wesleyan men are in the class thus criticized. Their 'soreness' at seeing the honors go to women would be salutary if it gave any promise that, left to themselves, they would maintain a higher standard. It probably means a continuance with the lower, unabashed henceforth by the reproach of superior feminine devotion."

## INDIAN AND NEGRO IN MUSIC

THE AVAILABILITY of negro and Indian melodies for higher musical use has been a subject of interesting discussion ever since they were, in a sense, "discovered" for us by the Polish composer Antonin Dvorak. Twenty years ago, when he came to live here for a brief period, he called attention to these neglected stores of melody and showed what use might be made of them in his "New World" symphony. Then and even later, as Mr. Arthur Farwell points out, it was thought that "negro melodies were capable of artistic use and expansion in developed musical forms and in all probability had a future, but that the Indian songs were too primitive and too remote

from American sympathies to be available for any such purpose." Experience has, however, proved the direct contrary, as Mr. Farwell shows, and "it is the Indian's music that has been seized upon by the composer in America, while the development of negro melodies has been practically at a standstill." The underlying cause of this, Mr. Farwell thinks, is "the fact that the Indian has had profound and extensive ethnological treatment, that he has been deeply and broadly revealed, in myth, legend, and song, and an enormous amount of material in concrete shape of a sort stimulating to musical art has been made easily available to composers; while on the other hand no such revelation of the soul of the negro has yet been made, and especially no relation has been established between such melodies as are obtainable and any underlying poetic mythos." Mr. Farwell, in *Musical America* (New York), makes what he calls a "rough survey of the field" to realize the "comparative status of negro and Indian musical developments. Thus:

"MacDowell's 'Indian' suite leads off in the Indian field. The work was virtually contemporaneous with the 'New World' symphony, and stands at the headwaters of the current of Indian development, as does Dvorak's work at the source of serious negro developments. The thematic material drawn upon is slight, and apparently has been freely employed to musical



THE PATHOS OF THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

This picture and the two on the opposite page show how Käthe Kollwitz sees the recurrent tragedy of labor wars.



SCENES IN "THE WEAVERS' STRIKE."

"With a direct and clear insight, accompanied with deep sympathy and artistic fearlessness," Käthe Kollwitz chooses her subject.

ends, without special reference to any underlying mythological or legendary matter. MacDowell, however, built up the suite with imagination and power, and it has been regarded more as representing MacDowell himself than the Indian, and as proving his capacity as a composer more than that of the Indian themes for development. The same may be said of his piano composition, 'From an Indian Lodge,' altho the mystic and austere aspects of the Indian consciousness stand forth strongly at its beginning and close. It is less a representation of the Indian in art than a poet's conception of him.

"Since the Dvorak and MacDowell works, the alpha and omega of serious folk-music developments in America at their time, there has been a constant increase in the number of composers who have entered this field, especially upon the side of Indian music. Most of these composers belong to the younger generation, and have been working at the matter at a period in their own lives when they were much less mature, artistically, than were Dvorak and MacDowell at the time when these works of theirs were written. If, on the one hand, therefore, their works are in the main less substantial than those of their seniors, on the other these influences have been at work during their more impressionable years, and are all the more likely to exercise a deeper and more permanent effect upon their future mature productions.

"Natalie Curtis is among the first who sought to make Indian songs available to the modern music-lover in terms that he could understand. In her harmonizations of several of the corn-grinding songs of the desert Indians she succeeded in preserving much of their native atmosphere and quaint charm.

"Harvey Worthington Loomis, who has been credited by Rupert Hughes with a pronounced gift for seizing upon the musical idiom of other nations, has struck out vivid flashes of Indian color in his two books of 'Lyrics of the Red Men' for piano. These are subtle works of poignant characterization, in which the composer has made the most of his thematic material in small compass, and has daringly hewn his harmonies into appropriate shape. Even more striking in their originality are three compositions on Indian themes for oboe and piano. The Indian idiom has since crept into a number of Mr. Loomis's compositions, and is to be found in his recent books of songs for children.

"Indian songs that have been widely sung are the 'Traditional Songs of the Zunis,' transcribed and harmonized by Carlos Troyer. These were obtained by Professor Troyer during several visits which he made to the Zuni tribe, when he received initiation into a number of the mysteries of this strange 'silent people.' In this way he was able to obtain some of their most ancient ceremonial songs, which differ in a marked manner from the more modern songs, being much bolder in contour. The 'Sunrise Call' is particularly inspiring and the 'Zunian Lullaby' deeply impressive.

"Both Ernest Kroeger and Carl Busch have invaded the Indian field to some extent, the former in piano compositions and the latter in songs. More recently Charles Wakefield Cadman has caught the fever and has plunged into Indian composition with much fervor, having, as well, gone deeply into the

ethnological sources of information and having studied the Indian on his native heath. His four songs, including 'The Moon Drops Low,' have gone far and wide and have met with a veritable national popularity. He has Indian works of much more serious caliber, including orchestral compositions, which have not yet become known.

"What Arthur Nevin and Victor Herbert have done in the operatic field with 'Poia' and 'Natoma' is well known, and both have handled Indian themes with striking effect and notable success.

"Sympathy and force in a high degree, in the employment of the Indian idiom, is shown in certain of the works of Frederic Ayers, particularly in two figures for piano, one of which is still in manuscript. Rich and varied in abstract musical poetry as Mr. Ayers's work is, he is among those who feel that the Indian influence has made a permanent entrance into American music.

"Henry Gilbert is the latest of the 'Indian composers,' having made an extensive series of orchestral works to accompany the remarkable Indian photographs of Edward S. Curtis. These are among the boldest, freest, and most poetic works yet produced from Indian thematic material."

The field of negro music reveals "some noteworthy achievements," we are told, "but no such general and continuous development." Thus:

"Maurice Arnold has a violin sonata of much beauty and several orchestral works, including the 'Plantation Dances.' These were the direct outcome of personal contact with Dvorak as one of his American pupils. There has also been a pervasive influence of negro music, sympathetically and poetically treated, in the compositions of Harvey Loomis, who was also in personal touch with the Bohemian master. His song, 'The Hour of the Whippoorwill,' is one of the most exquisite and gracious reflections of negro musical influence extant.

"Henry Schoenfeld won a prize with a violin sonata, very sturdy work, which touches upon the negro idiom. Ernest Kroeger touches it also, delicately, in his 'American Sketches.'

"Henry Gilbert took a Boston symphony audience well-nigh off its feet last season with his 'Comedy Overture on Negro Themes,' perhaps the most modern, colorful, and vitalized 'negro' work yet produced. And a few years ago Ernest Schelling played an ingratiating work of his own composition, with orchestra, strongly reflecting the influence of negro music. Harry Burleigh, who aided Dvorak in his studies of negro music, has written songs of very musical quality, embodying the spirit of his race. I have touched the matter slightly in harmonizations of two 'Negro Spirituals' and a 'Plantation Melody.'

"In artistry and in the musical quality of the results obtained there is nothing to indicate a superiority of one of these departments of development over the other, taking each at its best. It makes little difference with what a true artist flavors his work, so long as he cooks it in the fire of his distinction. But in extent, in the interest and activity shown by composers, and in the degree of persistence and energy involved, the development is overwhelmingly directed toward the Indian."



# RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



## CHILDREN SAVED FROM TUBERCULOSIS

ONE OF THE WORST THINGS about the tuberculosis situation in the poor and crowded sections of our great cities is the hazard of infection among the children. If a member of a family in one of the homes in the congested district of the city has the disease, every child in the house is exposed to it, and is almost sure of acquiring it eventually. One man whose life is largely devoted to meeting this danger is Mr. Marcus M. Marks, otherwise engaged as chairman of the Conciliation Board of the Civic Federation, and also active in the New York Peace Society. His hobby really is the Preven-

only a week. So up the hill we went to the new Preventorium. At present it consists of one handsome administration building, of concrete and hard woods inside, with an adjoining building for engines, ice-machines, and laundries. Everything about this administration building is as fresh and clean as starlight. We went through kitchens, dining-rooms, chambers and sitting-rooms for maids, attendants, and other employees (for every group has clean, cool leisure rooms, as well as comfortable bedrooms), and nowhere was there a sign of dirt of any kind. Here, too, is the big dining-room for the children. But the most interesting thing to The Optimist was the camps. These are buildings of the same material, concrete, and are built with a central

house, where are dressing-rooms, baths, and lockers downstairs, and upstairs are schoolrooms and play-rooms for winter, while extending on either side are long one-story projections, absolutely open to the south, and with large windows on the other sides, and full of little iron beds, where the children sleep, practically out of doors.

"But the children were the chief attraction, after all. We waited in the dining-room to see them assemble. When they were all seated, hungry, anxiously watching the kitchen doors, we saw at once why Mr. Marks had shown us the newcomers first. For these children were rosy-cheeked, alert, vigorous, full of glee and the joy of life. The matron told us that some of them gained five pounds a month. Their dinner on Saturday consisted of lamb, potatoes, vegetables, rice and tapioca pudding, bread, and all the milk they could drink. With such sleeping and such eating, so far almost every child has been

practically put into first-class shape inside of three months. The cure works so like magic that they find they do not have to keep the children so long as was at first anticipated."

Success like this leads to a desire for missionary work, which we see express in the circular of the institution:

"We intend to devote ourselves not only to the development of our own institution at Farmingdale, but shall continue to preach the gospel of the prevention of tuberculosis by the extension of the preventorium idea of saving children from infected homes. We hope that every large city, burdened with the tuberculosis problem, will soon have its own Preventorium. We shall ever be ready to place our experiences at the disposal of those interested in this work."

Mr. Lynch's account proceeds:

"The children are of every race and nationality, and most of them come from the lower East Side. Perhaps Italian and Jewish children predominate, but the proportion varies from month to month. There was one little Filipino girl among the group at the table. After dinner every child goes straight to its comfortable little bed in the open dormitory, or 'camp,' as it is rightly called, and lies down for an hour, to rest if not to sleep. There is a beautiful grove near the buildings, and here the children play during the afternoons. We went down with them and played with them. There was great hilarity. The air was laden with the balsamic odor of pines and other evergreens. The sunlight was bright and cleansing. One little girl had hip-



HOW THE CHILDREN SLEEP AT FARMINGDALE.

Fresh air every minute of the day and night is the rule here. "The preventorium idea is to help save the growing generation by attacking the disease early."

torium, for which he secured the fund of \$150,000 to build, and to which he devotes his fostering care. It is situated at Farmingdale, above Lakewood, N. J., on land given by Mr. Arthur Brisbane, of the *New York Evening Journal*, and provides a home for 200 children. As the Rev. Frederick Lynch ("The Optimist") describes Mr. Marks's "theory," in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), his plan for the exposed child is phrased something like this:

"Get this child out of the home before he acquires the disease (or as soon as he shows first signs of it, if he can not be discovered before that); put him out in the pines, where he can live out of doors for several months, and meantime work with the parents, whom he has left, and try and make the home fit to receive him when he returns."

Mr. Lynch's inspection of the Preventorium was made in company with Mr. Marks, and Mr. S. L. Bernheimer, of Berlin, the German delegate to the recent International Red Cross Convention. He writes:

"Mr. Marks first took us to the farmhouse where the beginning was made, and which is now used as a receiving-house. Here were twelve children who had just arrived from New York. Most of them were in a pre-tubercular condition and were pale, tired, and anemic in every motion. Mr. Marks said he wanted us to see those children first and then see those who had been there

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disease and could not keep up with the other children. Two boys made a chair for her with their hands and brought her along. They gathered in groups, while Mr. Bernheimer took pictures of them to show his children in his institution at Hohenlychen, near Berlin. Then the children sang for us, and, as we started to catch our train, gave us the 'Preventorium' cry, which is as follows:

P for prevention, much better than cure,  
R is for rest in the open air pure,  
E is for evils of dirt and foul air,  
V is for vices that lead to despair,  
E education, improving the mind,  
N stands for nurses, so helpful and kind,  
T is for tooth-brush, used three times a day,  
O is for outings, fresh air and clean play,  
R means refuse to touch soiled cloth or towel,  
I means infection from drinking-cup foul,  
U is for us—most sincerely we pray,  
M for much strength to do service each day.  
P-R-E-V-E-N-T-O-R-I-U-M!  
PRE-VENTO-RI-UM!  
PREVENTORIUM!

## THE CHURCH'S STAND FOR PURITY

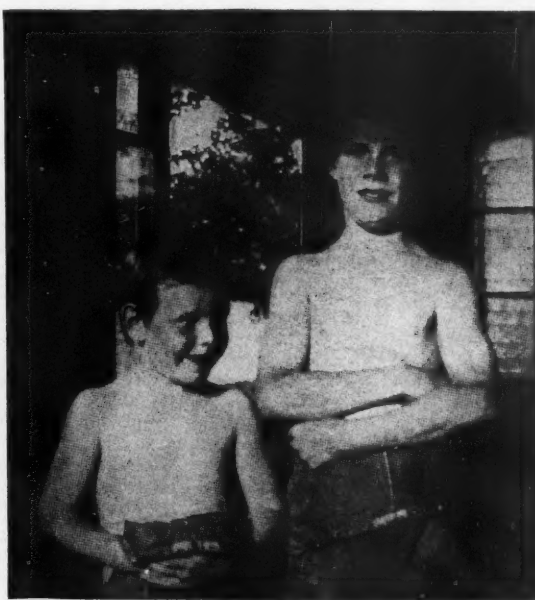
**P**REACHERS, church-workers, and the religious press have shown of late a conspicuous and increasing interest in social evils and the problems of vice. Reports of city "vice commissions" and such challenges as that delivered by Jane Addams in New York a few weeks ago seem to have stirred up the leaders in church activities to a recognition of the position which must be taken by the Church in this crusade. General, tho not unanimous, approval greeted the refusal of the Protestant Episcopal cathedral clergy in Chicago to marry any person without a physician's certificate of freedom from incurable or communicable disease. More recently the Federal Council of Churches of Chicago decided on definite steps to aid in putting down the social evil. A report was drawn up by the Social Purity Committee and adopted by the council, declaring that the Christian Churches of the city must lead the movement, for "no other body of citizenship is so sensitive to the evils arising from the traffic in virtue, and no set of organizations is capable of yielding such encouragement to efforts for the repression and extinction of this sinister feature of modern city life."

The resolutions adopted, as we find them printed in *The Christian Century* (Chicago), urge upon parents, Sunday-school teachers, and ministers, the duty of instructing those in their charge upon sexual matters and the darker facts of city life. The committee is preparing a list of suitable books and speakers equipped for dealing with these subjects. The State and city authorities are asked to investigate and report upon the consequences of the social evil, and the city administration is criticized for failure strictly to enforce existing statutes. It is recommended that the Social Purity Committee be enlarged to at least fifteen, including five ministers, five laymen, and five women, to "make a special study of the work which the churches can undertake in the specific field of social purity, and the best methods by which the Church and church people may offer assistance in preventing the spread of the social evil, protecting the young and inexperienced, and redeeming the victims of sexual vice." Furthermore:

"We recognize the urgent need of a more careful inquiry on the part of ministers into the previous relations and the present estate, both physical and domestic, of those who apply for the solemnization of marriage. We are aware that a minister's attitude toward these questions must in most cases be a matter of personal conscience or of denominational regulation, and that it is impossible for a body of this character to legislate for its individual members. Yet we insist upon the fact that the attitude of the ministry to the question of divorce, and also to that of the physical and moral right of the contracting parties to enter upon the duties of this solemn bond and covenant, will go far toward the establishment of a standard of conduct on the

part of the community. We urge, therefore, that all ministers within this fellowship study with renewed earnestness the problem of their responsibility for the physical fitness, moral standing, and future happiness of those who request their service in the ordinance of marriage."

This "need of a more careful inquiry on the part of ministers" is, of course, recognized in the action of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. *The Medical Times* (New York) prints



PRODUCTS OF PREVENTORIUM WORK.

These boys had spent three months at Farmingdale before their pictures were taken.

in its June issue the opinions of a number of eminent clergymen and physicians on the point in question. Dean Sumner himself says:

"If a man desires to secure a license in Chicago to carry on a street-vender's trade, push a cart, or sell shoe-strings and buttons, he must be accompanied by a reputable citizen to vouch for his responsibility. If he desires to get married he passes his name through the window of the clerk's office and the name of a similarly unknown female and they are allowed to marry, and propagate their kind.

"Religious bodies at times have raised feeble protests against this condition of things, but is it not time for the Church to take a decided stand upon the matter and through protest educate parents to demand this simple safeguard to their future health and happiness?

"Surely one has only to make a survey of conditions as they exist to-day to be aroused to do something that there shall not be left in the wake of a married life sterility, insanity, paralysis, the blinded eyes of little babes, the twisted limbs of deformed children, physical rot, and mental decay.

"We are going to put in actual practise what we have so long preached. We seek to protect the integrity, sanctity, and future health of the home by joining in matrimony only those who are fit to propagate a normal race. . . . .

"We must raise up a mighty nation of healthy men and women, free from inherited contamination, and if our efforts in that direction bear fruit we shall feel that we have performed a great service to mankind."

All the physicians quoted in *The Medical Times* commend Dean Sumner's plan. Some of them urge legislation making the possession of such certificates a prerequisite to marriage. Among the ministers, there is a universal desire to prevent the marriage of the unfit, but some disagreement as to the method. The Chicago plan is heartily indorsed by the Rt. Rev. Samuel

Fallows, presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, President Emeritus Tucker of Dartmouth, Rev. G. C. Peck of New York, Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia, and President McMaster of Mt. Union College. Others, like Bishops Anderson and McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Williams of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Michigan, and Bishop Niles of New Hampshire, while expressing sympathy with the general movement, give the action of the Chicago Cathedral clergy a more qualified approval. Rabbi Joseph Silverman of New York favors the advisability of a compulsory health certificate, and the Rev. Henry M. Sanders of New York, who doubts "whether the Church can wisely do more than exert its influence in that direction by means of education," thinks that, as marriage is a civil contract, "the State can better exercise this supervision, under the direction of the medical profession, than the Church." But the Rev. William H. Foulkes, of New York, is not sure of the benefit of this legislation. He says:

"My own regretful conclusion is that such a law as this, striking at the very passionate root of self-interest, would be most craftily and incessantly violated, in view of the common disrespect for law and order. Besides all this, we can not afford to give any false sense of security to the young women of our land. Motherhood has enough of tragedy without finally being immolated upon the altar of venereal disease and its fiery sacrifice, when such a catastrophe apparently had been made impossible by law. . . .

"Enlightenment of mind, quickening of conscience, and, best of all, the creation of a clean heart, are the only things that will bring freedom to those who are smitten and stricken by the foul scourge of the black plague."

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND THE JEW

THE DOUBLE ALLEGIANCE to Judaism and Christian Science is "impossible," *The American Hebrew* (New York) informed us a few weeks ago, in an article quoted in these columns. But Mr. Henry Deutsch, a Jew who has accepted the Scientist belief, declares in *The Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston) "that a Jew can consistently adhere to and become connected with the Christian Science faith and church without relinquishing any part of the fundamentals of his old faith." Furthermore, this writer holds that "the study of Christian Science and the acceptance of its tenets will do more to bring out the pristine nature and real purity of Judaism than any course of study or practise." He explains:

"When we understand that the Christian Scientist is continually held up to the contemplation, the worship of, and allegiance to the one God and the manifestation of his attributes, we clearly see why a good Jew can consistently be a Christian Scientist. To the Jewish mind there may at once be suggested certain doctrinal characteristics of the Jewish faith which seem opposed to the name or teachings of Jesus or Christ, but these considerations are not a vital part of a man's faith and it is not an impossible prophecy that if from the minds of all Jews to-day there could be erased those pictures and impressions imprinted by the crimes committed in the name of the lowly Nazarene—but never sanctioned by his teachings and having no authority in them—the Jewish nation to-day would be the first to claim the wonderful heritage of that son of the family of Jesse, who was probably as consistent a Jew as ever lived.

"Christian Science acknowledges the wonderful words and works of Jesus the Christ. It sees Jesus not as God, but as divinity express in the ideal man, just as it may be expressed by every man and woman who lives a life which reflects the divine attributes and thus partakes of the nature of divinity. It sees in Jesus one of Hebrew birth, educated in the Hebrew faith, expounding the Hebrew Scriptures, and showing us by his life and words the heart and vitality of the Jewish religion, pure and undefiled, omitting from it nothing but the pomp, form, ceremony, and sham of the letter which, as many times before, had devitalized its spirit."

The underlying purpose of all religion, continues Mr. Deutsch, "is to bring men into a right apprehension of God and to usher in that time when all nations and all people shall realize in its fulness the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." And the Jew, he thinks, ought especially to realize that "Christian Science has come to the world as the leavening element of all religions" and that "it enables Jew and Christian to meet on common ground and to dissolve the differences which have seemed to exist between them." Finally:

"The Jew should welcome Christian Science, not only because it will bring him peace, comfort, help in suffering and sickness, but because it will give him real insight into what constitutes actual Judaism and because it breaks down the bars that tradition and prejudice have interposed between him and his good Christian neighbor. The Jew should welcome Christian Science because it is the first movement in the Christian era which has stood for the primitive purity and glory of the Judaic religion, because it is doing more than any other present force to restore the spiritual teachings of Judaism to their original and rightful place, and above and beyond this, because it is bringing into the lives of men and women and into daily demonstration by them the conscious realization of an omnipotent, ever-present God."

It is nevertheless admitted that all the "mental forces and inherited tendencies" of the Hebrew are arrayed against the acceptance of Mrs. Eddy's teachings. But in the writer's own case, the healing of "various troubles, physical and mental, also of the smoking-habit and the desire for alcoholic drinks," through Christian Science ministrations, were belief-compelling physical evidences. Then "came the necessity for working out the religious question, as it soon became apparent that the astonishing blessings conferred by Christian Science were correlated and intertwined with and could not be separated from its religious philosophy." And after a "real struggle . . . between a sense of loyalty to the old faith and the sense of gratitude for the new," Mr. Deutsch found himself able to reconcile the two.

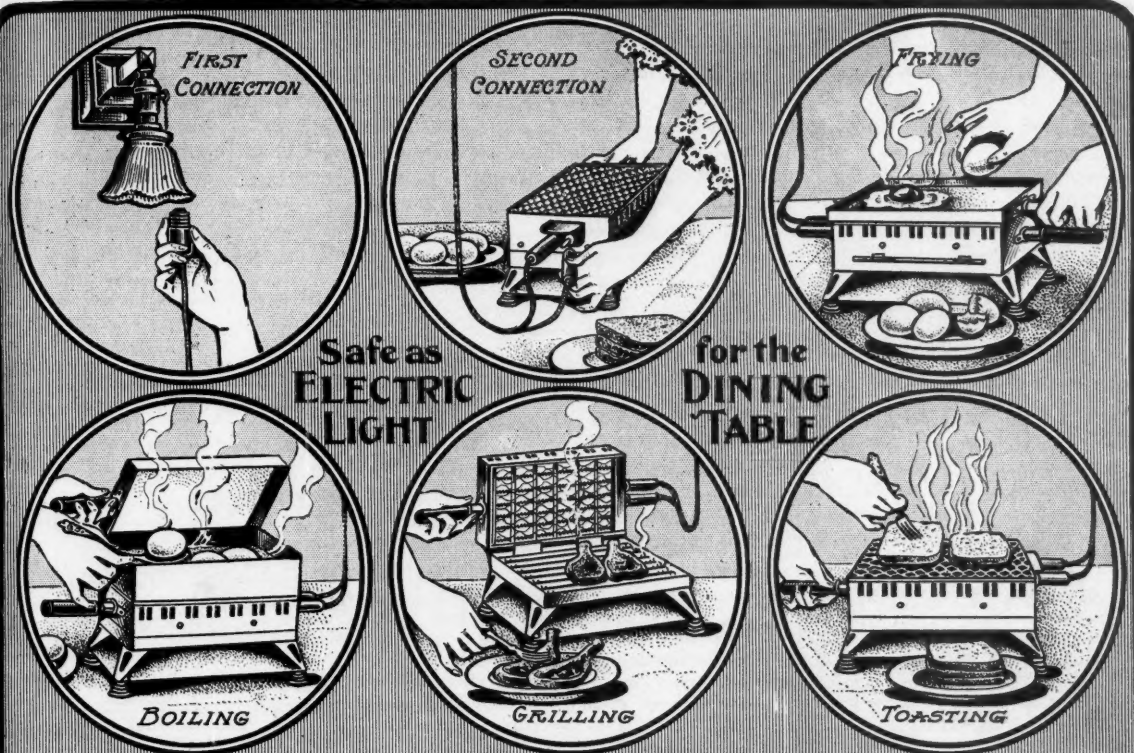
**ATHLETICS SAVING OUR BOYS**—The American nation is described by Tom Sharkey, the former heavyweight pugilist, as devoted to the development of muscle. Our schoolboys have learned, it appears, that to do this they can not drink and smoke. So drinking and smoking are on the wane, says this man of muscle, who is certainly a competent witness, since his income at present is derived, he tells us, from the liquor trade. The *London Standard* is our authority for these views. In this journal Mr. Sharkey thus enlarges:

"Everybody in America seems to want to be an athlete. A fellow can not be an athlete and drink at the same time, and the consequence is that lots of public-houses are going out of business. I notice in my own place that there is not near as much whisky drunk as there was a year or so ago. People who drink make it beer. It is not because they can not afford whisky or wine, but because they are afraid strong alcoholic drinks will spoil them as athletes.

"The thing which is doing the most damage to the liquor trade is schoolboy athletics. Schoolboys everywhere in America now are being brought up to be athletes. Every schoolboy has training-ideas hammered into him constantly. He is taught that he can not be an athlete and drink or smoke, and so he leaves tobacco and alcohol alone. Then he gets into the habit, and when he is grown up the habit sticks. In the old days the university undergraduates used to come to town after a big football or baseball game and drink everything in sight. They do not do it any more, because the universities are full of this athletic idea, and the undergraduates have no use for a chap who drinks whisky and gets out of condition.

"Schoolboy athletics are costing me a lot of money every day, but I am for it just the same. It is going to make this nation the healthiest on earth. I would like to see every boy in New York an athlete, who has no use for tobacco or whisky. If a man wants to drink something now and then, all right, but I would vote for this schoolboy athletic business."





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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### A PENNILESS PHILANTHROPIST

MISS SOPHIE B. WRIGHT was called "New Orleans' foremost citizen," and "the most beloved woman of the South." Superlatives are sometimes extravagant, but it is hardly likely that anybody will deny that she was one of the South's most useful women. Crippled from infancy she educated herself and became a famous educator; tho penniless she was a successful philanthropist. Commenting editorially on her career, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that Miss Wright "combined marvelous industry with a genius for organization and administration," and that there were constant appeals for her aid in good causes. She was born in New Orleans forty-six years ago. In *The Times-Democrat* of June 11, the day after her death, we find this biographical sketch:

Miss Sophie B. Wright had been a conspicuous figure in the life of the city since her childhood. Crippled and enfeebled in health at the age of three years, her extraordinary mind and noble nature rose superior to the sufferings of all these years, and out of her pain and need for help grew a strength and a sympathy for others that has cheered hundreds of lives, earned for her the name of "Saint Sophie," "New Orleans' Best Citizen," and other titles of affection and admiration.

From the age of fourteen years, when she was graduated from the Girls' High School in New Orleans, Miss Wright became a breadwinner. Too young to teach in the public schools, she opened a day-school for girls, which she called the Home Institute, and which is one of the leading private schools in New Orleans. As the school grew and the father's health failed, Miss Wright took upon herself the support of the family. Younger sisters were taken into the school later to teach. Younger brothers were educated. But still it was not enough. There were poor to help, there were boys and men deprived of education, and seeking instruction at night, and no place for them to go free of charge, and so began her life with the King's Daughters, and the opening of the night-school that for more than twenty years was the only place of its kind in the city.

Miss Wright's day-school for girls prospered, as did everything she touched, and from her first small rented building, she undertook to buy a home at Camp and Robin streets. There was no one to help her except money-lenders, and for years she struggled on, paying over and over again in exorbitant interest the money she originally borrowed. The time came when the burden of her debt was lifted from her shoulders, but not until she had shown herself of the stuff able to struggle along against overwhelming odds.

Miss Wright had scarcely become a member of the King's Daughters and Sons, when she was called to the position of State secretary, which she filled for nearly

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1912 Models  
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twenty years. Her spirit of devotion, her tact, and her executive ability made her eagerly sought in other organizations. Her sympathies were excited in behalf of crippled children, and it was through her inspiration that the children's annex to the Home for Incurables was built, to which the King's Daughters contributed \$10,000. Miss Wright became a member of the first board, and for the last five or six years had been its president. Her own physical affliction made her peculiarly helpful to the women and children of that institution, and no one has managed it with such success.

Beginning with talks to the girl boarders of her school on Sunday evenings, Miss Wright gradually came into demand for addresses at larger assemblies. Her direct, appealing way of speaking to men and women, and boys and girls, made a lasting impression. From the public addresses to her home people in New Orleans, Miss Wright extended her scope as a public speaker to national assemblies. She has lectured under King's Daughters' auspices in cities of the United States and in Canada. She made friends wherever she went, and was the subject of many newspaper and magazine articles.

Miss Wright's night-school continued during twenty-five years, the number of pupils growing yearly. For a time she was the only teacher. A few other women volunteered to help, and then others, and after some years such men as Frank T. Howard and Albert Baldwin, and such women as Mrs. T. G. Richardson contributed toward paying the teachers. After twenty-five years the school was closed, when the city of New Orleans opened evening-schools all over the city, and there was no longer need for the sacrifice of Miss Wright and for the generosity of the contributors. In the alumni of the night-school, some of whom are successful business and professional men, Miss Wright had a following of devoted men who never failed to show the tender affection and regard in which they held her.

But her activities did not stop with the closing of the school. She had all the work she could do, since she was an active member of the Woman's Club, of the High School Alumnae, of the Civic Improvement and Playgrounds Association, the Prison Reform Association, the State Congress of Mothers, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Travelers' Aid Society, of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Public Baths Commission. We read on:

Honors came to Miss Wright after many years. The New Orleans Progressive Union awarded her the loving-cup offered for the greatest service rendered the city during any one year, and Miss Wright's night-school was considered as coming under that head. But that was not all. There were many in New Orleans who knew of the debt upon the building in which the night-school had been held, and, under the leadership of one woman, the friends of Miss Wright were asked to raise the money needed to liquidate that debt. It was done quietly without any newspaper publicity, but the full amount was obtained and given her the night the



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No Stropping



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### Engel-Cone E.C. Ventilated Shoe

and be comfortable on the hottest days this summer

Sizes 6-12 for Men . . . \$3.00  
 Sizes 2 1/4-6 for Women and Boys . . . 2.50  
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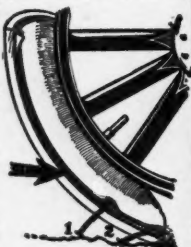
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28 x 3 or 3½	\$2.00
30 x 3½	2.15
30 x 4	2.40
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32 x 4	2.70
32 x 4½	3.00
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34 x 4½	3.15
36 x 4	2.95
36 x 4½ or 5	3.25



1. Shows webbing taking nail  
2. Turning nail

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loving-cup was awarded. The ceremonies were held in Audubon Park, because there was no hall large enough to hold that assemblage.

In addition to these larger honors, Miss Wright and her night-school received many others. A convention of lumbermen in session in New Orleans raised a fund for use in the night-school, and individuals who visited the city at different times donated small sums. The actress, Olga Nethersole, was one of Miss Wright's warmest admirers, and on the few occasions when Miss Wright went to the theater it was to see Miss Nethersole. But there were other friends of Miss Wright and her school. Eugene Field, John L. Mathews, Eugene V. Debs, the labor-leader who spoke in her school; Joaquin Miller, the poet; Thomas Keene, the actor; the late Mrs. T. G. Richardson and her niece, the Countess di Brazza; Horace Fletcher, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Judge Lindsay of Colorado, and others, were her admirers.

The latest honor which came to Miss Wright was the naming for her of the uptown girl's high school. It was the privilege of the City Council to name the new building, and Mayor Behrman, who always admired Miss Wright, recommended it. It was the first instance of naming a public building for a woman in New Orleans, and one of the few occasions when a living person was selected for such an honor.

But this is not the only memorial to Miss Wright. The King's Daughters' summer home for the poor in Mandeville, given by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Anderson, was offered through Miss Wright. An endowment fund is now being raised to maintain it in perpetuity, and the King's Daughters' zeal in this respect undoubtedly will be increased, with their beloved leader gone.

Miss Wright used to ask again and again that the flowers intended for her should be sent her before her death. It was in this spirit that a few years ago the alumnae of the Home Institute had made a bust of her for presentation to some public institution, and that the boys of the night-school gave her a loving-cup.

### DEACON HEMPHILL IN THE "NAWTH"

THE South has had many picturesque newspaper editors of both the old school and the new, but now it has one less than it had a month ago, for Deacon J. C. Hemphill, who is almost as widely known as Colonel Henry Watterson, has abandoned familiar haunts for New York. He recently left the *Charlotte Observer* to become an editorial writer for the New York Times, and some of the leading Southern newspapers, while regretting his departure from the scenes of his long and successful career, extend to him their very hearty felicitations. Among these papers is the *Washington Times*, which says:

The lure of the metropolis has at last gathered in Deacon Hemphill, and there is sorrow in the Tar Heel State, from Elk Creek to Hatteras. Somewhere back in



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You need no curtain or rubber cap in the newly discovered

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By a simple device all the water comes squarely against the body and drops into the tub. Not one drop touches the walls or floors or your head. No more curtains, no more rubber caps, no more waste of water. No dribbling spray, but a generous needle gymnasium shower.

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### "Winner" Gymnasium Suit

Every teacher of physical culture has found the gymnasium suit to be one of the most perplexing problems. In calling your attention to the merits of the "Winner," we feel we have overcome all objections. The "Winner" opens from the top only, the waist and good full bloom seams are combined in one complete suit with Patent Adjustable Belt, and is guaranteed absolutely to fit perfectly any figure; easily and quickly put on or off. Schools and Colleges are quickly adopting the "Winner" as the most practical and common-sense suit ever invented for all kinds of gymnasium work. Made in good serviceable materials, at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. If your local dealers do not carry all prices and sizes, write to us and samples will be sent charges prepaid (when ordering it is only necessary to mention bust measure). Do not fail to equip your School with the "Winner" for your next fall term. Circulars on request.

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his Presbyterian ancestry there must have been a strain of the Romany. Of recent years the wanderlust has overtaken him. Charleston could not have been more surprised when he moved to the banks of the Jeems River if vandals had carried away St. Michael's bells or the Battery had melted into the sea.

Richmond welcomed him as a son who had lingered only too long among the husks and lentils of a strange country. The mint-bed behind the Westmoreland Club was ravaged to toast him, and it seemed that he had made himself at home. The Virginia peanut, the Albemarle pip-pin, the imperial Smithfield ham at last found a celebrant who could do justice to their gastronomic glories. If at times there was a minor in the carol, an unconscious tendency to turn toward the things of South Carolina, Richmond looked upon it as a passing touch of nostalgia, and tried all the more to make him content.

There was sorrow in the Old Dominion and joy in both Carolinas when, only a few months ago, he headed South again and paused at Charlotte. The Mecklenburg Declaration rustled a welcome; King's Mountain nodded greetings. From the high places he could look across the State line and on a still day could almost hear Cole Blease eating dinner.

And now the gipsy blood has stirred again, and he goes to the fret and fever of New York. When he gets down to work on the New York Times a golden nimbus will settle over Longacre Square. The men of Gotham will know he has come to town. Under the pressure of newly educated palates, the lobster palaces will be compelled to serve the dishes which have made Virginia and the Carolinas famous. A step will have been taken toward establishing gastronomy as a fine art.

All of which is on the assumption that he will not allow the roar of traffic and all the strange influences of an alien land to contaminate his sweetness and light. May the savor of the old environment abide with him forever.

## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign

June 13.—Italian forces in Tripoli defeat an army of Turkish regulars and Arab volunteers; the Moslem losses are said to be 420 killed, the Italian 31 killed and 50 wounded.

June 17.—General Montegudo, of the Cuban Army, informs President Gomez that, in his opinion, the rebel forces can not re-form, and that the insurrection is practically at an end.

### Domestic

#### WASHINGTON

June 17.—President Taft vetoes the Army Appropriation Bill because of the clause which would have retired General Leonard Wood next March, and for other reasons.

The National Packing Company, known as the Beef Trust, notifies the Department of Justice that it intends to dissolve before August 1.

June 18.—The House passes a bill amending the Sherman Antitrust Law to enable the Government to seize 900,000 bags of Brazilian coffee in New York.

### GENERAL

June 16.—Twenty-six persons are killed and many others injured by a storm in central Missouri, and ten are injured by a storm in Oklahoma.

## Do You Drink CARBONIC Water?

Then Why Not **MAKE** it in Your own

**HOME** with the English

## "PRANA" SYPHON?

Ensures purity.

Made in two minutes.

A child can charge it.



A soda water fountain in your own home by following book of formulas for summer drinks, which will be mailed free upon request, mentioning this paper.

For sale by all leading dealers, druggists, jewelers, sporting goods, etc.

"Prana" Carbonic Syphon Company, <sup>92</sup> William St., New York City

**Weis** **\$22.00**  
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The **Weis** Manf'g Co.  
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The Correct Seat with Comfort for Rider and Horse

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For Men and Women—combines strength with lightness; grace and finish with compactness. Quality of material and construction give durability. It embodies the practical suggestions of skilled riders and our 30 years' manufacturing experience. Send for illustrated descriptive catalogue B giving the names of many prominent users.

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Install a Niagara Hydraulic Ram in your country home and you can have running water in any room, or stable, barn, garage, etc., and it does not cost one cent to operate.

### Niagara Hydraulic Ram

runs by self water pressure from any nearby spring or flowing stream. Never needs attention. Can't get out of order. Its cost is really small. Write for catalog.

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EVERY time they sweat you throw off poisons. Get them busy by means of the radiant, persistent heat of the Electric Light Bath; the tonic heat with its restful after-effects and the cleansing rub. It will do wonders to cleanse the blood, clear the brain and relieve the vital organs. Get this healing sweat, with all its tonic results by the use of a

## Battle Creek Electric Light Bath

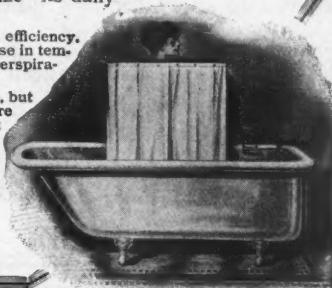
The time is coming when the Electric Light Bath with its marvelous restoring powers will be part of every well-ordered home—its daily use taken for granted.

This Battle Creek Folding Cabinet is a marvel of efficiency. It gives you all the good of a Turkish Bath without rise in temperature and with no resultant weakness. Brings free perspiration at only 112°.

The cost is low, because of the simple construction, but no Electric Light Bath Apparatus at any cost is more efficient and practical. Get the vigor that follows rest—the beauty that comes with clear skin, bright eyes and active blood. Get this at any hour, in your own home, with no work, no trouble at a cost of only 4 cents!

Send for booklet on "Home Treatments," with full details of standing and folding cabinets—prices, terms, guarantee, trial offer, etc.

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We offer at this time a block of an issue,—originally marketed a year ago,—of

### 6% Timber Bonds

secured by property which represents an actual investment of nearly four times the amount of the issue. The first serial installment of principal has already been paid, and there was a surplus in the sinking fund as early as February sufficient to take care of the next installment due July 1st. The earnings of the company have shown a substantial surplus over principal and interest requirements in spite of an unfavorable lumber market. The price of these bonds is par and accrued interest, and we strongly recommend them for July funds.

Ask for Circular No. 734 R, also offerings of other proved investments

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Houghteling & Co.**

(Established 1865)

105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago



## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

### THE GET-RICH-QUICK PROMOTER: HIS METHODS AND HIS VICTIMS

Written for THE LITERARY DIGEST by  
FRANKLIN ESCHER

Editor of Investments Magazine

THERE have been times in the past when the wool-clip has been heavier than it is now, but the process of shearing the lambs goes merrily on. One hundred million dollars is not bad for a year's work, and Postmaster Hitchcock, in his recent report, estimates that the get-rich-quick industry took at least that much out of the American people during the past twelve months. Probably, if the postal authorities had not exercised extreme vigilance, the amount would have run to twice as much. But anyway, it is enough—especially when you consider that practically the whole of that \$100,000,000 was made up of hard-earned savings whose owners could but ill afford their loss.

Through the activity of the Post-Office Department, a check has been put upon the operations of some of the most notorious get-rich-quick swindlers, but the use of the mails for the furthering of fraudulent schemes is a thing almost impossible to prevent and is all the time going on on a large scale. New York used to be the home of the industry, but it has lately passed that proud distinction along to Chicago, with Denver a good second. From these cities, and any number of others where lurk the give-you-something-for-nothing philanthropists, there pours out into every part of the country a steady stream of alluring literature. And into the swindler's offices in these cities, in return, there pours a steady stream of hard-earned cash. When the offices of one of these concerns in New York City were raided not long ago, it was found that that morning's mail alone contained over \$20,000 in cash, checks, and money-orders.

Get-rich-quick propositions, as they are offered to the public through the mails, can be roughly divided into four classes. In the first place are oil companies—the original scheme and still the back-log of the industry. In the second place are mines, mostly gold and copper, but with a quick change to silver or nickel when the opening up of new territory makes the picking better in that direction. In the third place is land—something in which you can always interest a whole lot of people who won't listen to oil or mines. And in the fourth place come new inventions—something in which, if you know how, you can interest anybody, from the hard-headed millionaire capitalist down to the smallest shopkeeper or clerk.

Your real get-rich-quick artist is an opportunist. When he goes into the business he doesn't make up his mind to handle just oil propositions or mining propositions or any other one thing. What he does is to hold himself in readiness to take advantage of anything that happens to come along. Oil is discovered in California, for instance, and the newspapers are full

of stories of the acquisition of sudden wealth.

Do we find the get-rich-quick people busy selling land in Florida? Hardly. Oil is the thing, and to oil propositions they give their attention. Suites of offices are engaged in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Almost overnight hundreds of oil companies—"million dollars of capital, full-paid and non-assessable"—are brought into existence. Printers and lithographers work overtime getting out the literature. In an incredibly short time outgoing mails bulge with it. It has to be done quick. The time to get this seamstress's \$500, and that widow's \$2,000 (life-insurance money, probably), is while the interest in the thing keeps up—while the papers are still carrying stories about how much money others are making.

Then, when it is all over and there is nothing more doing in the way of selling oil shares, the sumptuous offices are suddenly deserted, up goes the jolly-roger, and away sails the fleet for parts unknown. Six months later or a year later the whole thing happens over again—this time, say, in silver-mines. Somewhere up in the Canadian wilderness somebody (that's definite enough, isn't it?) has made a "strike." Quickly a "camp" comes into existence, partly in reality, but mostly in the promoters' imaginations. What is that on the horizon? Ah, the buccaneer fleet is in sight again. This time it is Toronto, or possibly New York. Again the renting and fitting up of luxurious offices. Again the hurried orders to printers and engravers, and, a little later, the outgoing flood of literature. Again the small man here and there and everywhere parting with his savings, hope in his heart, and no thought of the sickening time to come when week after week and month after month will drag by resultless, until the bitter realization is forced upon him that his money is gone for good.

In between times, when there is no oil excitement in California or silver or gold excitement in Canada or Nevada, the get-rich-quick fraternity can make an honest living promoting new inventions—selling shares in companies owning the patent rights for all sorts of new processes. Not necessarily for extracting gold from seawater or anything like that—the most conservative schemes indeed "go" far better these days. Many a good fish is scared away by lures too bright. Far better work can be done with schemes, for instance, for improving telegraph and telephone or railroad service. More than one man who has been burnt in oil or mining propositions can be interested in this sort of thing. It's a harder game, of course, and costs more money to work—the prospective buyer, unfortunately, only too often demands that he be shown a working model—but it can be done and is being done all the time on a big scale.

A very little capital; a knowledge of



how the game is played; an imagination sufficiently vivid to be able to see—or rather to be able to make others see—prospects of success which don't exist; a well-equipped office with enough stenographers to make it possible to send out lots of literature—that is about all that is necessary to work a scheme of this kind. A proposition on which the public will "bite" is easy enough to find. "Sucker lists" of all kinds and grades are to be bought at so-and-so much per name.\* Get your office and start sending out your stuff. The rest is easy. There are an amazingly large number of persons waiting to believe what they are told.

How is it that with all that has been said and written about the get-rich-quick game, there are still people waiting to be caught? That has its *raison d'être* in one of the fundamental weaknesses of mankind—a

\*While Mr. Escher was preparing this article, the New York *World* printed an interesting account of the methods now employed in obtaining the names for "sucker lists." In general the methods had been already described in these columns several months before, but *The World's* article adds valuable details. Unprincipled men buy single shares of stocks in various corporations in order thus to acquire the right to demand full lists of the stockholders. These lists are then sold at good prices to promoters of the "get-rich quick" variety. It appears from the article in *The World* that this business has been made highly profitable. It is described as "a scheme for making money so original and yet so simple as to make the ordinary business man marvel"; and, best of all for those who engage in it, "the scheme is within the law." One concern is mentioned as having "made tens of thousands of dollars since the idea first occurred to them," while those who have been imposed upon "have no redress." The legal aspects of the case are set forth as follows:

"The plan is based on Section 53 of the Stock Corporation law. One of the six men named will buy one share of stock of some corporation. With the share paid for and duly transferred to himself he speedily appears in the office of the stock-registering company of the corporation or its own transfer office and demands access to the list of stockholders. Under Section 53 of the Stock Corporation law the officers of a stock company are required to show the list to any stockholder who asks to see it, under penalty of \$250 a day for each day it refuses permission. So a man and his associates have legally the right to see the list of stockholders of any company in which they may have bought one share.

When a corporation grants the demand from one of these men for access to its lists, the lists are carefully copied, "then hawked about Wall Street and sold." A member of a firm referred to by *The World* admitted frankly to a reporter who called at his office, that this kind of business was the regular method employed by his firm "to earn a living." He said further:

"But the law can not touch us. I have never brought suit under Section 53 against any corporation, tho I sell the lists. We have never failed to get the lists, tho sometimes corporations have objected. There is nothing unusual about a business of this kind. It's a profitable one, and you will find that there is never any difficulty in getting the lists. I venture to say that at least twenty others down here in the street are doing the same thing."

When corporations have refused to furnish lists, resort has been had to the courts to compel them to do so. Some of the more unprincipled men have been known to remark adroitly, on making their applications for lists, that they intended to sell the lists to some rival company, whereupon the request was refused. Suit to compel the companies to yield was then begun. Under the law, the longer a company withholds its lists the more money it means for it to pay. The penalty being \$250 a day, a lapse of time makes the amount large, and hence the company finds the wisest course is to settle the case out of court. An investigation undertaken by *The World* disclosed the fact that one company has thus far got possession of the lists of stockholders of nearly fifty corporations, among them the United States Steel Corporation, the Harvester Trust, and the Anaconda Copper Company.

According to a writer in *The Financial World*, distinctions as to whom these lists shall be sold to are seldom made. "Fake" security dealers "are as welcome as legitimate dealers," the only exception being that "fakers" are charged more than legitimate brokers are—sometimes as high as \$100 for a single list. When such buyers protest against the price, they are known to have been told frankly that what they get in return for use of the lists is "all velvet." The writer in *The Financial World* predicts that stockholders in corporations will soon be flooded with all sorts of offers of worthless stocks for sale. Of course, the law which makes this abuse possible was intended for other and better purposes. That something ought to be done to correct the abuses is obvious. That something can be, is another matter.—EDITOR.

## For July Investment

We own and offer, for the particular consideration of those who find themselves in funds during the July distribution period, the securities listed below, having selected them from our July list as being, in our estimation, most attractive for investment pur-

poses at this time. The securities offered are those of municipalities, and large corporations which have had most successful records. Each issue has been carefully examined by this house and bears its recommendation.

ISSUE	RATE	DUE	PRICE AND ACCRUED INT. OR DIVIDEND	YIELD
*Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Registered	3½%	1913-1914		3.40%
†Allegheny County, Pa. . . . .	4%	1942	101.50	3.92%
†City of Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . .	4¼%	Serially		4.00% to 4.05%
American Water Works and Guarantee Co.				
Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock	6%		Market	
American Tel. and Tel. \$100 Certificates	4%	1929	92.50	4.60%
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. Debenture	5%	1932	Market	\$5.20%
†Milwaukee, Sparta & Northwestern Rwy. Co.	4%	1947	Market	\$4.30%
†West Penn Traction First Mortgage	5%	1960	97.00	5.20%
†United Coal Bond-secured Notes	6%	1920-1925	100.00	6.00%

\*Tax exempt in Massachusetts.

†Tax exempt in Pennsylvania.

‡Subject to change.

§Guaranteed, principal and interest, by Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.

Circulars descriptive of these issues will be sent upon request. We shall also be glad to send, when issued, our July general circular, No. 255, which gives a brief description of a more extended list of offerings.

This house carries at all times a large list of municipal bonds, tax free in the various states issued. These bonds are offered at prices to yield from 3.40 to 4.50%.

Since the organization of this house there has never been a day's delay in the payment of either the principal or interest of any security it has brought out.

### J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

345 Fourth Avenue, CHICAGO  
First National Bank Bldg.  
PHILADELPHIA  
Real Estate Trust Bldg.  
NEW YORK  
37 Wall Street  
BOSTON  
Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.  
13074

**WE** want you to know our facilities and abilities. Our service in handling speculative and investment accounts will satisfy you.

Send for Circular E, "Odd Lots"

**John Muir & Co.**  
SPECIALISTS IN  
**Odd Lots**  
of Stock

Members New York Stock Exchange

71 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

6%
SHORT TERM
6%

### California Investments

We have prepared a folder entitled "Six Per Cent in the West" describing in detail the 6% Investment Certificates of the Realty Syndicate of Oakland, California.

We would like to send you the facts about "SYNDICATE SIXES"

Your investments are protected by assets in excess of \$13,000,000.

Certificates are issued for any amount from \$100 up, for one year or more.

You can purchase a Certificate on small monthly payments if desired.

The Realty Syndicate is one of the strongest corporations of its kind in America and have been issuing these debentures for 17 years.

LET US MAIL YOU  
"6% in the West"

**THE REALTY SYNDICATE**  
Paid Up Capital and Surplus \$8,182,811.12  
**OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA**  
1222 Broadway  
Reference: Any bank in San Francisco or Oakland, Cal.

6%
6%



## Outside Your Own Line

The expert in one line is more or less of a novice in another. It takes one kind of training to make the successful merchant or manufacturer; another to develop the proficient lawyer or surgeon. And so it goes through all business and professional lines.

If you are an expert in your own field, you know the value of the opinion of experts in other lines. You seek to fortify yourself by their knowledge and experience. This is exactly what you should do in the investment of your savings. **Get in direct touch with experts.** It will mean a more liberal rate of interest, with the proper margin of safety. If you are guided right, you can obtain today on bonds of high standard a return of from

**5% to 6%**

We have been in the investment banking business about forty years, and our organization is thoroughly familiar with all the factors that make for conservative investment.

Write for Bond Circular No. 465  
"Conservative Investments."

### Spencer Trask & Co. Investment Bankers

43 Exchange Place, New York

State and James Sts., Albany  
50 Congress Street, Boston  
72 West Adams St., Chicago  
Members New York Stock Exchange

## Business Funds

This house specializes in the investing of money set aside as a reserve or sinking fund against a business. Such funds should be safe, liquid and well diversified.

Write for Information

**C. M. KEYS**

35 Nassau Street, New York

## Farm Mortgages 6%

Insurance Companies, Banks and individuals buy our Mortgages; marketed for 30 years without the loss of a dollar. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.

E. J. Lander & Co. Grand Forks, N.D.

## THE ASTOR ESTATE

THE secret of the Astor millions is simple. They were accumulated from the natural income and increase in value of New York land. From the beginning of the Astor Estate, land was bought to own forever. It was held for the unearned increment.

THE New York Realty Owners have been conducting their business on precisely the same basis for sixteen years. Only Strategically located New York land is acquired—for permanent possession—never for speculation. This means safety.

THERE is nothing complicated or obscure about our business. The management is composed of men who have made New York land a life study and who have been identified with the company since its inception.

WHEN you buy the bonds of this company you associate your money with the most efficient and one of the strongest realty organizations in America.

WE offer \$100 BONDS based on New York land—affording a fixed income of 6%, with privilege of participating in the full profits of the business.

Write for Circular G for full details.

**New York Realty Owners**

Resources \$3,500,000  
Cap. & Sur. \$2,500,000

498 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

lurking belief that many people in this world get much for little and that you might as well be one of those. Fortunes have been made by the purchase for a song of shares that afterward increased immensely in value. This proposition which is offered you, you figure, is different—it has all the earmarks of an honest enterprise. There are dishonest schemes being floated, you know, of course, but this isn't one of them. This isn't the same; this is a real business proposition.

Which shows there was good work done on the part of the man who got up the prospectus!

Yes, fortunes have been made by the purchase of low-priced shares that afterward increased immensely in value. That is true. But it isn't true that those shares were hawked around the country—offered to thousands of persons whose names happened to be on "sucker-lists." The man who has a legitimate proposition, a mine, an oil-well, or an invention, doesn't have to raise money for it in that way. He can't walk into the first banking-house he sees, perhaps, and get all the money he wants, but if the proposition is any good, money to finance it can easily enough be found. Capital is all the time on the lookout for chances for profitable employment. It doesn't overlook any good ones.

What a long way realization of that very elementary fact, on the part of the general public, would go toward putting an end to the get-rich-quick industry! Suppose that on receiving one of these prospectuses, the average man said to himself: "Here, this looks pretty good, but if it is so good, why do they need my few dollars so badly as to make me all these inducements?"

Under such circumstances, how long would the get-rich-quick industry last?

### LOAN-SHARKS HARD HIT

A recent decision by the Court of Appeals of New York State is believed to give practically a death-blow to the loan-sharks in that State. It was hailed with much joy by representatives of social-betterment organizations, who have combated these usurious lending concerns for many years. The case decided in New York grew out of a man's conviction a year ago in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of collecting extortionate interest, his victim having been forced to pay \$41 for the use of \$25 for six months. From the lower court the case was carried up step by step by the loan-company to the Court of Appeals, its defense being that a large part of the \$41 consisted of fees and clerical expenses. An imposing array of counsel was employed by various loan-companies in defending the person convicted. The prosecution of the case was in the hands of the Sage Foundation. The decision by the Court of Appeals confirming the decision of the lower court makes it final. Arthur Han, counsel for the Sage Foundation, is quoted in the New York Times as having made the following statement concerning the effect of the decision:

"The decision means fast work must be done to prepare to take over the work of the present group of loan-sharks and pawnbrokers. We are working hard and expect to be able soon to announce important results.

"For instance, our loan-association that accepted chattel-loans has, up to now,

## It Requires Special Knowledge To Buy Bonds Wisely

Time was when only a government bond was considered gilt-edged. Today there are many bonds recognized as equally safe for all practical purposes and decidedly more attractive.

But it requires special knowledge to buy bonds wisely and special training to acquire this knowledge.

We are bond specialists—just as your lawyer, on whose legal acumen and good judgment you rely, is a specialist.

Our specialty is to know bonds and to buy them only after finding out all about them. Every bond we own has been purchased in the light of our special knowledge and training.

The reliability, good judgment and efficiency of E. H. Rollins & Sons, founded 1876, are safeguards for you to employ without additional cost.

We have at all times safe, desirable bonds for sale—municipal, railroad and public service. Inquire about us of your banker and write for circular No. 555.

**E. H. ROLLINS & SONS**

Founded 1876

Investment Bonds

Boston New York Chicago Denver  
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## \$100 BONDS

### Have You Invested

YOUR money? If so, you naturally have none to invest now, but presumably you are not averse to saving. Why not try our **Small Payment Plan?** \$8 a month will buy you a Hundred Dollar Bond listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Safe as your money in a Savings Bank. We also sell \$500 and \$1,000 bonds on the same plan or outright. Write for list H-27.

### BEYER & COMPANY,

"The Hundred-Dollar Bond House."

52 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

**Weis** You can select the sections you need now, add as your business grows. We have 27 styles. Have your files assorted, yet concentrated and compact. Now save space, ample capacity. Ask your dealer. **Elegance Combined with Stability** Beautiful Golden Quartered Oak or Birch Mahogany, velvet finished, 4 sides. Dull-brass trimmed. **FREE**—Catalog "D"—64 pages filing and office time saving devices. Booklet "Filing Suggestions" solves filing problems. Catalog "E" shows handsome, inexpensive sectional bookcases (2 styles).

**THE MAN'G CO.**  
56 Union St., MONROE, MICH.  
New York Office, 108 Fulton St.

**COMPACT FILING SECTIONS**



**VALET**

HALF A DOLLAR



**SHOE TREE**



### A Common-Sense Men's Shoe-Form For Travelers and General Purposes

It straightens out the sole, eliminates wrinkles, ventilates the shoe, prevents curling of toe-caps, keeps the shoes young. Adjusts instantly to any size, folds into small space. Each tree weighs only 54 oz. Of dealers 50 cents a pair. Postpaid in U. S., 58 cents; 2 pairs \$1. Check or postal order.

THE L. & D. CO., 88 BROAD STREET, BOSTON

operated as an experiment, with only \$200,000 in capital to draw on. That fund will be doubled immediately, and will even be tripled if there is any need for it.

"I wish we could say pawnshops would be opened on a decent basis. But unfortunately that can not be done until there is better legislation.

"What do I expect to happen now? Watch the columns of those newspapers that print loan-company advertising. When the first decision of the series just ended struck the money-lenders as a death-blow they were furnishing to one advertising agency a total of fifty-eight inches daily. After the Appellate Division's decision the advertising fell to seven and one-half inches a day. Now watch the last remnant of it disappear. It's only a question of obtaining and presenting the evidence till every loan-broker of the 'shark' variety becomes a criminal under the law.

"The people little realize how thoroughly the attitude of big employers has been reversed and revolutionized on this important subject within a few months. At a single meeting of the dry-goods men of this city we released 50,000 workmen and women from the fear of discharge if loan-sharks reported against them, and at the same time put them in touch with loan-associations organized by their employers.

"Six big railroads came into line; so did the telegraph and telephone companies. Now the only business organizations still playing into the hands of the loan-sharks, by accepting orders to hold up salaries and discharging men caught in the toils, are two express companies and two Eastern railroads."

#### THE PANAMA CANAL AND RAILWAY EARNINGS

With the approach of the opening of the Panama Canal still more active discussion is taking place as to its influence on the earnings of important railroads, notably those which extend from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, and those which cross the middle of the continent southward, including the Illinois Central. A reader of *Moody's Magazine* has propounded to the editor a question as to the effect likely to ensue. The editor declares that "much apparently needless concern has been aroused in the minds of investors over this question." He does not believe that the effects "will be noticeable, except perhaps to a few railroad traffic officials, who observe details in the movement of traffic."

In the first place, readers must remember that the total tonnage moved by boats from all the ports of the United States "is a mere pittance as compared with the tonnage moved by rail." Last year, for example, the total tonnage cleared from our ports for foreign ports was only 42,437,147 tons as against 968,464,009 tons carried by our railroads in 1910. These figures, however, are only approximate, especially those for traffic by boats, which are based, not on the amount of freight actually carried, but on the tonnage of vessels in service. It is declared to be probable that one railroad alone—the Southern Pacific—"carries more freight each year than is exported in our entire foreign trade." The whole subject, therefore, of injurious effects by the canal on railroad earnings is "based upon an entire misconception of the whole subject." Other points in the reply are the following:

"Nor is water competition so dreadful a thing to the railroads as it is widely supposed. Railroad freight rates between

## You want a bond

To pay the largest income obtainable with safety.  
To pay that income with uniform regularity.  
To be an easily negotiable security either for loan or sale.  
To be redeemed promptly when due.

The service of N. W. Halsey & Co. is to select for its customers, from the great variety of bonds offered it, those bonds which best fill all these requirements.

This service requires a great deal of investigation, the nature of which is described in a booklet we would like to send you—"Service to Bond Buyers."

If you are not now a bond buyer, this booklet will also show you why bond buying is a safe, economic and profitable way of saving and earning money.

Ask for booklet D-71 and July Price List

## N. W. Halsey & Co.

NEW YORK  
49 Wall St.

PHILADELPHIA  
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SAN FRANCISCO  
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We deliver bonds to all parts of the world at our risk

### The Safe Investment of Your Money

In considering the investment of your money the very first requirement is the security of the principal. There are other features, of course, but fundamental security is foremost. The proper selection of an investment bond which has this primary qualification requires technical knowledge. Naturally and necessarily the experienced banker, whose constant business it is to investigate securities of all kinds, is possessed of this technical knowledge.

If you are considering the investment of funds, and will state your requirements in the way of interest return, maturity, and amount, we will be pleased to send you our latest circular containing a list of well secured bonds.

Ask for our Circular AA-144.

### Guaranty Trust Company of New York

28 Nassau Street

Capital and Surplus, - - \$23,000,000  
Deposits, - - - - - 178,000,000

### How The Tax Collector Pays YOU

# 6%

For \$500 or more you can buy bonds issued by Oklahoma City, Okla., whose City Treasurer will pay you 6% interest on your money every September 15. Security is a prior and underlying Tax Lien against central business property and choice residence property. Oklahoma City is the financial and commercial center of the State, entered by four railroads and their branches. The investor in these bonds has the security of taxes on property at only six-tenths of one per cent of its present value. You can get bonds that come due any year 1915 to 1929 inclusive.

Write for "Descriptive Circular" concerning legality, city statistics, etc. Our personal attention to every inquirer.  
**WALTER E. ORTHWEIN, Bonds (Est. 1898)**  
204-206 Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.  
New York Office: 27 William Street

### United Light and Railways Company

Portland, Maine

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The Board of Directors of the United Light and Railways Company have declared a dividend, at the rate of one and one-half per cent, payable on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, and at the rate of three-quarters of one per cent, payable on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to Stockholders of record on the close of books June 20th, 1912, payable July 1, 1912.

Transfer books on First Preferred and Second Preferred Stock issues will be closed June 20th, 1912, and opened July 1st, 1912.

**BENJAMIN C. ROBINSON,**  
Dividend No. 6 Secretary.



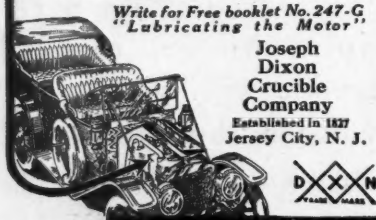
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the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago are about the lowest in the country; and the lines in this territory are, to be sure, subject to water competition. It was not, however, the water competition that put these rates down. On the contrary, it was the railroad-rate wars which occurred between 1870 and 1882, and water competition had but very little to do with it. Rates have never recovered from those wars; and the popular impression that freight will travel by water, whenever possible, is mostly erroneous.

"If any of the Western trunk lines lose business through the Panama Canal, it is most likely to be the Southern Pacific; for this system is made up of a network of lines in California, and another network in Louisiana and eastern Texas, the two being joined by a long single line of road. Eastward-bound freight from the Pacific Coast, at least such as does not need to be moved quickly, may well go via the Panama Canal to the Gulf.

"However, there seems to be no real cause for concern, even here; for water competition already exists all along the coast of California and that of the Gulf of Mexico. Apparently, the only part of the system which will be newly subjected to water competition is the line running from Los Angeles, California, to the Gulf; and this line constitutes only about 1,400 miles out of a total of 9,900 miles. Nor should it be overlooked that if the Panama Canal actually assumes any great importance as a highway of traffic, it will so develop the port of San Francisco as to eventually increase the Southern Pacific's traffic.

"Those inclined to feel alarmed should observe that, even now, the Atlantic Coast Line, which is subject to water competition throughout its territory, receives an average freight rate of 1.215 cents per ton per mile as compared with 1.175 cents for the Southern Pacific. The great bulk of all railroad freight is comparatively local because of the constant tendency everywhere for the producer to get as near as possible to his market. It is, therefore, probable that the Panama Canal will have no further effect upon our railroads than to change the course or routes of traffic within a limited territory, and in a limited number of articles. Any serious effect upon earnings need not be feared."

### HOW TO INVEST WHEN PRICES ARE RISING

Professor E. W. Kemmerer, of the Department of Economics in Cornell University, wrote for the March number of *The Securities Review*, edited by G. Lynn Sumner, of Seranton, an article undertaking to show why it now costs more to live than it did formerly. In the main, the reason he gave was the increased production of gold, due to improved mining and milling methods. Professor Kemmerer believes that this increase will continue in future, and in consequence that there will be a depreciation in the purchasing-power of gold, with a rise in prices.

Of the bearing of this conclusion on investments *The Securities Review* lays stress. It describes this bearing as "tremendously important." Those forms of investment which yield fixed rates of income, and which at maturity yield only the par value of the principal, must in consequence depreciate in value. In order to test the correctness of this conclusion, *The Securities Review* submitted the question to fifty economic authorities. Replies are presented in a later number from thirty-two. To those making reply, including many "who are universally recognized as authorities upon the subject," three questions were

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propounded. To the first, "Do you believe the increased gold supply is the biggest cause of the present high cost of living?" thirty-two replied, of whom sixteen replied affirmatively, thirteen said the increased supply of gold was "one of the real causes," while three replied definitely in the negative. The preponderance of this testimony therefore favors the gold-supply theory. To the second question, "Do you believe the general price-level will continue to advance in the future?" thirty-six made answer, of whom fifteen replied without qualification in the affirmative, seventeen thought prices would go higher but not steadily and indefinitely, while four predicted more or less continuance of the present level. The preponderance of opinion therefore favored a continued increase in prices. The third question, "What form of investment do you consider the most desirable in a period of rising prices?" brought out twenty-six replies, of which sixteen specifically recommended stocks, while six favored real estate, three short-term notes or bonds, and one mortgages or bonds.

It therefore appears that twenty-two out of twenty-six, in a time of rising prices, favor such investments as give the buyer an equity in the ownership rather than bonds. The theory is that the stockholder in a corporation, or an owner of an equity in land, will participate in an increasing rise in prices or value. As prices in general rise, so will equities rise. Persons holding bonds, however, will suffer from declines in value, the rate of interest and the principal of the bonds being fixed and limited, while the money standard in which they are payable will constantly depreciate. In this fact is found the source of the recent depreciation in the surpluses of savings-banks, which has led to a reduction in the rate of interest paid to depositors.

#### HUNDRED-DOLLAR BONDS FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR

Financial papers note the increasing popularity of bonds in small denominations, and especially the \$100 bond. More and more is it realized, as remarked by *The Financial World*, that in a country such as ours, peopled by nearly 100,000,000 souls, "there is a vast army of small investors whose wealth in the aggregate is enormous, but who individually have not at one time as much as \$500 or \$1,000 to invest in securities." It is predicted that the time is not far distant "when the annual purchases of small denomination bonds will run into the hundreds of millions, for our capacity to absorb such issues is many times greater than that of France, where this form of investment has been cultivated to its highest degree." Small bonds are favored, not only with corporations, but with other conservative financial interests, which see in them "one of the most effective safe devices for the correction of the gambling mania, with which the country is affected from time to time in efforts to get rich quickly."

A writer in *The Wall Street Magazine* points out that these hundred-dollar bonds bear the same relation to the corporations issuing them as do bonds of \$1,000 and \$5,000 denominations. Government bonds and a large number of municipal bonds may now be purchased in hundred-dollar

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We recommend as an excellent type of investment, combining safety, stability, income and convertibility, 6% First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, in denominations of \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, secured by the following downtown Chicago store and office buildings:

#### Westminster Building—

Located at the S. W. Corner of Monroe and Dearborn Sts. A 16-story building in the immediate vicinity of the most important banking institutions, surrounded by some of the largest office buildings and retail establishments in the city—one block from State Street.

The Bonds are guaranteed, as to principal and interest, by responsible men worth over two million dollars. Total issue, \$750,000. Total value of security, \$1,000,000—more than double the amount of the bond issue.

Price, 101 and Interest

#### Rameley Building—

S. E. Corner Harrison and La Salle Sts.—a valuable corner in the loop district of this city. The Bonds are the obligation of successful and responsible business men. Total issue, \$100,000. Total security, \$200,000—double the amount of the bond issue.

Price, 100 and Interest

#### Webster Building—

Located on La Salle St., between Jackson Blvd. and Van Buren St., opposite the Chicago Board of Trade in the financial district of Chicago.

The Bonds are guaranteed, as to interest and principal, by men of large means. Total issue, \$550,000. Total value of security, \$1,200,000—more than double the amount of the bond issue.

Price, 101 and Interest

#### Madison Terminal Building—

S. E. Corner of Madison and Clinton Sts., opposite the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Depot.

Total issue, \$215,000. Total security, \$475,000—more than double the amount of the bond issue.

Price, 100 and Interest

### Thirty Years Without a Dollar Loss

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You, as a July investor, are entitled to profit by the experience of thousands of conservative investors who have been purchasing investments of us for the past thirty years. Their collective judgment of what constitutes conservative investments with substantial income and convertibility should be a splendid guide to you when planning your July investments.

It is our custom to repurchase securities from our clients, upon request, at par and accrued interest, less a handling charge of 1 per cent, thus making them readily convertible into cash.

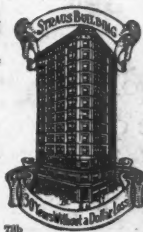
We will be pleased to submit detailed information describing these and other conservative investments.

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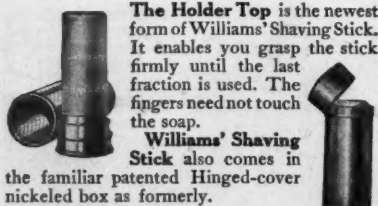
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denominations. There are also well-known railroad, public utility, and industrial bonds issued in denominations of \$100. Among the companies that issue them are the following: Southern Pacific Railroad, N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Railroad, Colorado & Southern Railroad, Southern Railway, Erie Railroad, Western Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Denver Gas & Electric, American Tel. & Tel., Laclede Gas, Underground Electric Rys. of London, American Tobacco, American Type Founders, General Electric, and International Steam Pump.

These bonds yield from 4 to 6 per cent. Many are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and hence are easily marketable. Among the advantages which they possess the following are enumerated:

"Not only can a man with a hundred dollars make a conservative investment but he has an investment which can be sold at any time, a most important feature. It is not like a small parcel of land on which taxes come due only too frequently and which must be held until some one happens along who desires to buy it. There is always a market for hundred-dollar bonds. You simply take them to a broker or bond-house and receive a check for their market value as soon as the order is executed—usually a matter of only a few minutes.

"Possibly you may feel that you do not care to tie your money up; but banks will loan you 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the market value on standard bonds.

"In savings-banks, if you draw your money out before the end of the quarter or half-year, you lose all your interest, while interest accrues on a bond daily. That is, if you purchase a bond to-day and sell it to-morrow, you receive one day's interest. All bonds sell "and interest," and the interest is usually paid semiannually, so if the interest dates are January and July, and you purchase a bond the first of April, you pay the interest from the first of January to the first of April, and on July first you receive the interest accruing for six months, from January to July. Your money is working for you every single day.

"Conservative bonds yield from 4 per cent. to 5½ per cent., and some good bonds may, as a result of special conditions, return 6 per cent. This is the result of many years' experience of capable financiers. The hundred-dollar man profits by their experience and receives the same income on his money that the owner of many thousand-dollar bonds receives.

"Another exceedingly valuable feature of the hundred-dollar bond is that it allows the man with five hundred or a thousand dollars to become a diversified investor. Instead of purchasing only one five-hundred or thousand-dollar bond, he may purchase five or ten hundred-dollar bonds of different corporations. Ten eggs in each of ten different baskets are far better than one-hundred eggs in one basket.

"Savings-banks pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. to 4 per cent., the average last year being 3.56 per cent. It is an interesting fact that 5 per cent. is 25 per cent. more than 4 per cent., and 42 per cent. more than 3½ per cent. Why should you allow others to invest your money for you, since it is now possible for you to purchase the same bond and receive from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. more? Surely 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. more on your capital would repay you for the slight inconvenience involved in cutting the coupons.

"In a word, the standard hundred-dollar bond is within the reach of every one, and will tend to make real investors out of bank depositors and pursuers of the varie-

gated rainbows pictured in get-rich-quick literature.

## THE JUNE OUTLOOK FOR CROPS

An article discussing the value of the Agricultural Department's estimate of the crops, as made up for the first of June, is printed in the New York *Evening Post*. While the estimate indicated a decided loss in the total crop of winter wheat, this crop, we are told, is "rather apt to improve between June 1 and the July harvest." Such improvement has taken place in seven recent years; the improvement, however, was slight, except in two years. A few other years showed losses in June. One of these was last year, when the great drought cut down the crop's condition 3½ per cent., so that an indicated crop of 480,000,000 bushels fell to 458,000,000 bushels. The year 1903 was another year in which June produced a reduction from the estimates sent out on the first of the month. The trouble then was excessive rains. As to spring wheat, the June condition "is almost always favorable." The writer adds:

"Only once in the ten past years (in 1907, when abnormal cold in the early summer hurt the crop) has this month's Government condition estimate fallen below 90. It has not often improved after the June 1 compilations, however. Last year, the spring-planted crop's condition declined 20 per cent. in the hot, dry spell of June; in 1910, a similar scorching visitation in the Northwest cut it down 31 per cent. These were, however, very exceptional misfortunes, and perhaps even the doctrine of mathematical probabilities should protect us from a similar result this season. In the decade prior to 1910, spring wheat held its own very respectably, after the June report, with the exception of two unlucky years—1903, when the Government's condition percentage dropt from 95.9 in June, to 82.5 in July, and 1900, when a devastating drought cut the percentage during that month from 87 to 55. It is the dry spells which are the enemy of the spring-wheat crop in June. Therefore, it ought to be interesting to see whether the soaking of the soil by the melting of the winter's heavy snows is to be a talisman this year."

**Turned the Joke.**—Pat was busy on a Hull road working with his coat off. There were two Englishmen laboring on the same road, so they decided to have a joke with the Irishman. They painted a donkey's head on the back of Pat's coat, and watched to see him put it on. Pat, of course, saw the donkey's head on his coat, and, turning to the Englishmen, said:

"Which of yes wiped your face on my coat?"—*Til-Bits.*

**Under Suspicion.**—There were tired when McFee gloried in the fact that he was the father of nine children, even though they were on the lines of the proverbial human stepladder, but on the day when he was taking them out for a walk he felt chagrined.

He was walking along at a fair, good gait when he was halted by a policeman, who asked:

"I say, you, what you been doin'?"

"Nothing," replied McFee. "Why?"

"Well, what's the crowd following you for?"—*Judge.*

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